

11 2009.02.05/20



# Other States

## New Jersey

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

From the files of the  
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

## DECORATES LINCOLN TABLET

Wm. H. Thomas Was Present When Martyr President Raised State House Flag.

William H. Thomas, past commander of Post 2, G. A. R., to-day placed a framework of leaves and immortels about the tablet in the pavement in front of Independence Hall which commemorates the raising of an American flag by Lincoln to the top of the State House on February 22, 1861. Mr. Thomas was instrumental in having his post place the tablet in the pavement.

It was while Lincoln was being "smuggled" to Washington that he raised the flag. It was the first flag to bear thirty-four stars, for the new State of Kansas had just been admitted to the Union. Philadelphia Councils met at 5.30 o'clock in the morning, and invited the President to raise the flag. Mr. Thomas was present at the flag raising, and saw the President grasp the halyards and hoist until the flag was in position.

*Philadelphia Bulletin*

Feb 12 1909

# LINCOLN ANCESTORS LIVED FOR A TIME AT CLARKSBURG

## Two Recently Discovered Letters from the Martyr President Add Strength to Belief That Great- Great-Grandfather Owned Farm There.

Two letters from Abraham Lincoln, written in March, 1848, in reply to a letter from a Solomon Lincoln of Massachusetts, to his congressman, Artemus Hale, inquiring about the ancestry of the Civil War President, have recently come to light. In them Mr. Lincoln tells what little he knew about his ancestors, explaining that it was very little, "owing to my father being left an orphan at the age of six years, in poverty and in a new country." In the letters Mr. Lincoln says that the names of Abraham and Mordecai were family names, and that "we have a vague tradition that my great-grandfather went from Pennsylvania to Virginia and that he was a Quaker."

These letters bear out to a considerable degree the belief that Lincoln's great-great-grandfather lived for a time in the vicinity of Clarksburg, as told in a story in The Transcript of February 13th. In that story an Abraham and a Mordecai Lincoln were residents early in the eighteenth century, near Clarksburg, that they were Quakers, that they originally came from Massachusetts, and that they emigrated to Pennsylvania.

The three letters in question follow:

### Solomon Lincoln's Letter

Hingham, Mass, March 2, 1848.

Hon. Artemus Hale,  
Dear Sir:

Our attention has been arrested in this quarter of the country by the able speech of Hon. Mr. Lincoln of Illinois made this session in the House of Representatives, and it has been a source of gratification to those bearing his name to know that the old stock has not degenerated by being transplanted. On the contrary, it exhibits fresh vigor in the fertile soil of the West.

I have often been inquired of by persons here, as to the family from which Mr. Lincoln sprung, and having the curiosity of an antiquarian, as well as of a Yankee, I have thought that gentleman would not consider it impertinent for me to ask him, through you, to enable me to answer the frequent inquiries made of me concerning him, from circumstances of my having devoted much time to the compilation of the first settlers of this town and their descendants, among whom we hope to be able to number Mr. Lincoln.

I have some recollection of seeing his name among the members of the Illinois Legislature several years since and possibly he may be the same gentleman of whom Samuel Whitcomb, Esq., had some information when on a Western tour, some ten or twelve years ago.

May I ask you to signify my wishes to Mr. Lincoln, that he would inform me of the time and place of his birth, the names of his father and grandfather, their residence, and so much of his personal history as he feels inclined to impart. I suppose that if I can be aided by him in tracing his ancestors for two generations, that I may be able to supply the connecting links which connect him with the early settlers of Massachusetts.

I remain very truly

Your friend and servant,

SOLOMON LINCOLN.

In reply to this letter Mr. Lincoln wrote the following:

### Cites Tradition of Quakerism

Washington, March 6, 1848.

Mr. Solomon Lincoln,

Dear Sir:

Your letter to Mr. Hale, in which you do me the honor of making some kind inquiries concerning me, has been handed me by Mr. Hale, with the request that I should give you the desired information. I was born Feb. 12, 1809, in Hardin County, Ky. My father's name is Thomas; my grandfather's was Abraham, the same as my own. My grandfather went from Rockingham County in Virginia to Kentucky about the year 1782, and two

years afterward was killed by the Indians. We have a vague tradition that my great-grandfather went from Pennsylvania to Virginia and that he was a Quaker. Further back than this I have never heard anything. It may do no harm to say that "Abraham" and "Mordecai" are common names in our family, while the name "Levi," so common among the Lincolns of New England, I have not known in any instance among us.

Owing to my father being left an orphan at the age of 6 years, in poverty and in a new country, he became a wholly uneducated man, which I suppose is the reason why I know so little of our family history. I believe I can say nothing more now that would at all interest you. If you shall be able to trace any connection between yourself and me, or in fact, whether you shall or not, I should be pleased to have a line from you at any time.

Very respectfully,

A. LINCOLN.

### Hears of Virginian Lincolns

In the second letter Lincoln gave additional information.

Washington, March 24, 1848.

Mr. Solomon Lincoln,

Dear Sir:

Yours of the 21st is received. I shall not be able to answer your interrogations very fully. I will, however, do the best I can. I have mentioned that my grandfather's name was Abraham. He had, as I think I have heard, four brothers, Isaac, Jacob, Thomas and John. He had three sons, Mordecai, Josiah and Thomas, the last my father. My uncle Mordecai had three sons, Abraham, James and Mordecai. Uncle Josiah had several daughters and an only son, Thomas. My father has an only child, myself, of course.

This is all I know certainly on the subject of names; it is however, my father's understanding that Abraham, Mordecai and Thomas are old family names of ours. The reason I did not mention Thomas as a family name in my other letter is because it is so very common a name as to prove but little, if anything, in the way of identification.

Since I wrote you it occurred to me to inquire of Governor McDowell, who represents the district in Virginia, including Rockingham, whether he knows persons of our name there. He informs he does; though none very intimately except one, an old man by the Christian name of David. That he is of our family I have no doubt. I now address him a letter making such inquiries as suggest themselves, and when I shall receive an answer I will communicate to you anything that may seem pertinent to your object.

Very truly yours,

*Frederick (N.J.) Transcript*

*Feb 6-21*





4  
#336-31 st Street, Woodcliff, N.J.  
Sept 9<sup>th</sup> 1932

Mr Louis A Warren,  
Director Lincoln Historical Research,  
Dear Sir,-

Yours of 6<sup>th</sup> inst, received  
in answer to if I know anything  
of Lincoln's Grandmother would  
like to suggest, have you looked  
up the history of the Winslow  
family from Edward who  
came on the Mayflower, I know  
we are direct Decendents  
my Grandmother had the  
old Winslow Bible that came  
over on the Mayflower when  
my Mother dies I will have  
it as my Father gave it to her.

The bible has no commercial  
value as the title page and  
part of Genesis was stolen a  
long time ago.

I have an Uncle, Lincoln  
Hutchins living in Marlborough  
Mass, unless he is dead, then  
some of his family live there,  
and if he is alive, he can  
give you first hand information  
as he was very proud  
of his relationship to Lincoln,  
when my Grandmother married  
him Lincoln, Lincoln was  
a promising lawyer in  
Ohio & Illinois and he  
sent my Uncle a keepsake  
he valued above all else.

I hope you will be able to  
find out what you want by  
looking up the Windsor traditions.  
Very sincerely,

Mrs Edna Hutchins Oliver



Miss Lincoln

September 14, 1932  
Dict. September 13

Mrs. Edna Hutchins Oliver  
336 - 31st Street  
Woodcliff, New Jersey

My dear Madam:

Thank you very much for your reference to the Winslow family and it is possible that here we may find some clue to Abraham Lincoln's grandmother.

Inasmuch as my own home is in Worcester, Massachusetts of course I am very familiar with the Winslow and Lincoln families who have lived there for years.

Thanking you for your information, I am

Respectfully yours,

LAW:EB

Director  
Lincoln Historical Research Foundation

*Pres. visit to New Brunswick N. J.*

March 9, 1933

Dr. W. H. S. Demarest  
New Brunswick Theological Seminary  
New Brunswick, New Jersey

My dear Dr. Demarest:

It has just been called to my attention that at some time you wrote an article on the visit of Abraham Lincoln to New Brunswick on his way to the inauguration.

We are interested to learn if this story has ever been put in booklet form and if so, how we might obtain a copy.

You might like to be placed on our mailing list to receive Lincoln Lore, the weekly bulletin of this Foundation which is sent gratis to Lincoln students and educational institutions.

Very sincerely yours,

LAW:LH                      Director  
Lincoln Historical Research Foundation

3  
THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY  
NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY  
PRESIDENT'S ROOM

March 15, 1933.

Mr. Louis A. Warren,  
Lincoln National Life Insurance Co.,  
Fort Wayne,  
Indiana.

My dear Mr. Warren:-

I have your inquiry of March 9th. In answer let me say that I am not the author of article on the visit of Abraham Lincoln to New Brunswick on his way to inauguration. Anything I may have said has been virtually quotation from brief narrative by Professor John C. Van Dyke, who was present as a small child and had vivid recollection of some details. I do not know that his story has ever been printed anywhere save in the undergraduate paper of the students of Rutgers University. This publication was quite a good many years ago. I shall inquire at the library and if a copy is available, I shall mail it to you.

I have no doubt that The Library, Rutgers University, would be glad to receive the weekly bulletin you issue.

Very sincerely yours,

*W. J. S. Lemaire*



March 17, 1933

Mr. W. J. Demarest  
Theological Seminary  
New Brunswick, New Jersey

My dear Sir:

Thank you very much for your information about the reminiscences of Professor John C. Van Dyke with reference to Lincoln's visit to New Brunswick.

If the reminiscences are available of course we would like very much to have them.

We will be very glad to place the Library of Rutgers University on our mailing list to receive the weekly publication of this Foundation.

Very sincerely yours,

LAW:EB

Director  
Lincoln Historical Research Foundation



2/12/1934

# When Abraham Lincoln Came to Jersey City

By WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON.

Probably no one is left alive now who recalls the gala reception to Abraham Lincoln, February 21, 1861. That was about 72 years ago. His visit to Jersey City was one of the series of visits in the long journey from Springfield to Washington preliminary to his first inaugural and strangely enough, no reference to it is found in so well-edited a book at Albert Shaw's two-volume "Abraham Lincoln; The Year of His Election": 1930. It is most profusely illustrated with reproductions of contemporaneous illustrations and portraiture, including copies of many of those amazing caricatures of Lincoln.

My own story is composed most largely from our local newspapers. One of them, The American Standard, was already notorious as the most villainous and virulent in its defamation of the policies for which the President-elect stood. Up to the day of his assassination, it hounded him so venomously, that on the day after, our friend, Zebina Kellogg Pangborn, was prompted to reprint one of the other papers' most recent editorials under the caption "Who were the murderers?"

For some time the progress of the party of the President-elect was featured as news and treated with more or less ribaldry—usually more, rather than less in this metropolitan area. On February 15, a Citizens' Committee met in the Fire Commissioner's office in Jersey City, and the appointment of a Reception Committee resulted. Mayor Cornelius Van Vorst, Samuel A. Hopkins, Abraham O. Zabriskie, Ephraim March, D.S., Gregory and Henry M. Traphagen. These were to co-operate with Aldermen Hardenbergh, Decker, McBride, Warner and Aldermanic Secretary John B. Remar.

The personnel of that committee was augmented by a legislative group, Messrs. Tuttle, Wheeler, Mulford, Randolph and Schenck, and on that bright morning an unlisted group of "distinguished citizens and ladies of the community" escorted by Dodsworth's Full Band, assembled on the new ferry boat, the John P. Jackson. The boat, brilliant in bunting and color, and in command of Commodore Charles P. Woolsey, superintendent of the ferry, with the official party steamed out of the Jersey City slip shortly before 8, and across to the New York side where Mr. Lincoln and his suite were waiting in carriages. The carriages were driven aboard the Jackson, Dodsworth's band playing "Hail to the Chief," meanwhile in a bust of applause.

As Mr. Lincoln alighted, assisted by Mr. Hardenbergh, the band played the "Star Spangled Banner"; then after he had been escorted to the ladies' cabin, other members of the committee were presented. As the Jackson approached the Jersey City shore, the battery of the Hudson County Artillery, posted at the north side of the depot, started the national salute of thirty-four guns (that being the number of states in the Union then). This was echoed by the gunners on the "Africa" and the "Java."

Mr. Lincoln received Mr. Hardenbergh's 150-word "welcome to the soil of New Jersey"—and it was a beautifully chosen one—"in a few apt words" of his own. While further general introductions were going on, Mr. Lincoln from his lofty "six foot four" perch, spied Dudley S. Gregory standing apart from the group then pressing around; "he at once recognized his Congressional co-laborer; formal introductions were abandoned immediately, and seizing Mr. Gregory's hand with both of his, a hearty and friendly grasp accompanied the warmest expressions of pleasure."

At this juncture our reporter presents another instance of Lincoln's love for children: Mrs. Ann Smith, the widow of the late Timothy L. Smith, one of our fine citizens who had lately passed away, was on the Jackson that morning; her little daughter Anne was with her. Lincoln took the baby in his great arms, kissed her and said, "We cheerfully welcome the little lambs." Not a soul in all the attempts to record the speeches of Abraham Lincoln, has caught this "address to a little Jersey City girl on being kissed."

But the Standard reporter said "she was more fortunate than the rest—she was honored by a kiss memory for little Anne Smith, of 46 Grand street, to cherish through life."

At 8:30 the Jackson docked in Jersey City. Mr. Lincoln was escorted to the slip by Alderman Hardenbergh and Commodore Woolsey. There he was greeted by Mayor Van Vorst, who then took Mr. Lincoln's arm and conducted him to the raised and carpeted platform in the center of the room. The cheers of thousands rent the air, it seemed as if the roof would split with them. A great swell of music burst forth from the band. The guns of the artilleryists and the Cunarders continued their thunderous welcome.

Both our newspapers enthusiastically describe the crowds as the largest concourse of people ever brought together in Jersey City. (Of course our Tercentary and NRA celebrations were then a long way in the future!) One of our newspaper annalists, in order to give the most realistic effect to his story tells how, from an early hour the throngs began to pour into "the immense depot of the N. J. R. R. at the foot of Montgomery street."

He gives us the dimensions of

the waiting room, 300 by 80 feet, surrounded by galleries on all sides, so as to prove the accuracy of these nearly 800 linear feet "crowded with the most beautiful, the most gaily-dressed, ladies of Jersey City!"

The men were gathered on the main floor, packed, jammed; they seemed "willing even to hang on hooks or cling to the flat surfaces of the walls, if the effort could but insure a sight of Honest Abe!"

After some time a semblance of quiet was effected. Mr. Lincoln had greeted Attorney General William L. Dayton, who had come on behalf of our Governor, Charles S. Olden, to present the welcome of New Jersey on this occasion. Judge Dayton's address was a masterpiece too. In it he remarked he was sure he did not tread on doubtful or forbidden ground when he said "our people prefer one union, one flag, one destiny."

Mr. Dayton was very popular here too, and his remarks were frequently punctuated with prolonged cheering and affirmatory applause. When that had subsided somewhat, Mr. Lincoln faced his Jersey City friends.

Mr. Lincoln's Jersey City address: Ladies and gentlemen of the State of New Jersey:

I shall only briefly thank you for the very warm and kind reception you have given me, and I shall try to make myself heard if possible. Not that I thank you personally for the reception, but only as the temporary representative of a great nation. I have been met in the same way all through my journey, and as I had often to do in other places, I am sure you will not feel dissatisfied with me for merely greeting you with a sincere farewell for the present. You have met me through your own kind and valued friend, Judge Dayton, a man who is an honor to any State in this great union, and who has said enough to include my own response if I had not uttered a word. Most heartily do I endorse every sentiment he has expressed; and I sincerely trust you will find me everything which the present interest of the country demands.

Mr. Lincoln was about to close his response, when his eyes were lifted to the balconies, attracted thither by the throngs of elegantly dressed ladies, who completely surrounded him with that unbroken array of youth, beauty and intelligence. He expressed his admiration of the sight and gallantly and gracefully terminated his remarks by a playful allusion to the subject of "compromises"—then a political reference—well understood by his auditors. He went on:

"I will give all concessions to the ladies, but with the crowd below, no compromise!"

That brought unbounded waving and fluttering of handkerchiefs from the balconies.

The instant the speaking was over the handshaking began. Mr. Lincoln was besieged by the eager crowd. The "renowned Mickey Free," a well-known local butt, had crashed the lines and in his "rusty wideawake" seized the hand of Mr. Lincoln and gave it a hearty shake—and doubtless remembered it all his life, too.

The police arrangements were in charge of Chief Jacob Z. Marinus, assisted by a corps of twenty men and "they were completely successful." Indeed, Mr. Lincoln is quoted in the Advertiser as having pronounced, in words that are not set up in any ordinary collection of his speeches, the affair here as

"One of the most gratifying, hearty and orderly he had experiences in his whole progress hitherto."

And it was doubtless true!

"Jersey City has honored herself in thus honoring the Chief Magistrate of the Union," said the Advertiser. "We can wish him no better happiness on his further journey than to find wherever he may go an equally kind, earnest and honest greeting."

On the track in the railroad yard, stood the Presidential train. That afforded a real spectacle to those unable to gain entrance to the big reception above. The freshly groomed locomotive the "Governor Pennington," a name rich with recollections of the patriotic pioneers on the site commonly called Powles Hook in 1804, was steaming up. The conical funnel was striped in broad bands of red, white, and blue, and surmounted with lettering "The Union" on the one side and "1776" on the other.

The New Jersey Railroad Company made its proudest gesture in having the public know they had secured as engineer of the Governor Pennington, Abraham Condit, brother-in-law of Superintendent Woodruff, and a son-in-law of Mr. Woodruff as honorary stoker." Both the engineer and the stoker were also recognized in the literature of the occasion as ardent Republicans "who volunteered their services for the privilege of aiding in the safe transportation of their honored guest, passing through New Jersey on his way to assume the responsibilities which await him at Washington."

Coupled to the locomotive were the two cars in which the Presidential party was to leave Jersey City for the journey to Trenton. The cars were new, just finished in the N. J. R. R. shops here. Without taxing your minds with the details, you will have to be content with the 72-years gone reportorial summation of them. They were filled with every consideration for comfort and luxury and elegance. A hotair furnace with a self-acting

regulator and a new gas apparatus—there were among the details of travel de luxe in 1861.

The cars were furnished by Earle & Co.—whose sign name has long ago disappeared from Jersey City. There were four luxurious sofas, the finest carpets, half-a-dozen chairs, two marble-top tables—and I prolong this story to tell what some one then wanted us to know; on one of the tables in an oval basket was a gorgeous bouquet of flowers that lent their fragrance to the air to be breathed by Abraham Lincoln.

On the other table was "a silver pitcher and goblets of solid silver for the use of the occupants, indeed none of these profuse descriptions were intended to inventory the lavishness of railway travel in 1860, but to recall for us "lest we forget," that they did those things in Jersey City, the best they knew, for Abraham Lincoln.

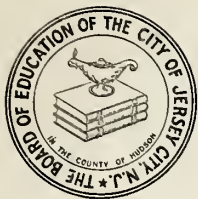
In these last moments of this talk of mine let us, in spirit, ride with Abraham Lincoln in that fine train from Jersey City; let us follow him into the Capitol there and hear that marvelous address to "President and Gentlemen of the Senate of New Jersey." It is a document some 400 words long. Three-fourths of it are devoted to Lincoln's magnificent tribute to the history of New Jersey in the Revolution, and to the stories in "Weems Life of Washington." How they fired his soul as a boy, just learning to read.

Yet in one of the "bibliographies" of a recent book now distributed in our Public Library in this comment on that book, "Parson Weems quaint little book is not worth reading except for amusement." I get impatient over stuff like that!

And so Abraham Lincoln went on into the ages, continually molding his life to the pattern of his exemplar, until the moment came for him to pay his last full measure of devotion to it.

2-12-1937





## *Board of Education*

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING  
HARRISON AVENUE AND PARK STREET

*Jersey City, N. J.*

TELEPHONE: BERGEN 3-6000

Department of Local History  
January 29, 1936

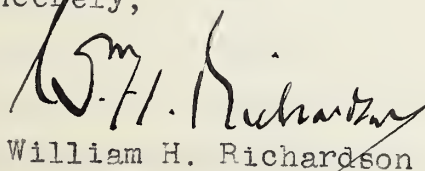
Dear Dr. Warren:

Lincoln Lore No. 352, January 6, 1936

I see in your memorandum of Lincoln's Itinerary, you "spot" Jersey City with a (T). This should be (A). I feel sure you must have in your files my account of the two addresses, short ones of course, and the text reported in our local newspapers, as well as the circumstances of his appearance here. However, just to show there is no hard feeling I will see that you get this extra copy of the story which is also set up in dramatized form.

In one of your books you wrote, as I recall, something about the boy tramping through the woods, gripping his step-father's hand, to hear a sermon by an itinerant preacher that had a great influence on Lincoln's life. I am anxious now to amplify that particular story with all the "local color" possible. They were "Particular Baptists" and there was a congregation here at an early date, in Jersey City.

Sincerely,

  
William H. Richardson

Dr. Louis A. Warren  
Fort Wayne, Indiana

12718  
Lincoln's Birthday  
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The following pages are submitted to all Principals for use (in case their preparations are not already too far advanced along other lines) in connection with the observance of Lincoln's Birthday.

Theme: Abraham Lincoln's Jersey City and Trenton Addresses, February 21, 1861.

Suggested Music: The Star Spangled Banner, and Hail to the Chief, were played by Dodsworth's Full Band on the occasion of the addresses. Other "popular" airs were rendered. In 1861, Stephen C. Foster was the vogue, so Old Folks at Home, Old Black Joe, and My Old Kentucky Home, were sung. John Rogers Thomas of Jersey City was also a favorite song writer, and he had already produced Bonny Eloise, Fond Hearts at Home, and other well known pieces.

(The following narrative may be read by the Principal, or by some other good reader:)

"We are presenting an account of an hour in the life of Abraham Lincoln that seems to have escaped the attention of all his biographers.

"The occasion of 'Lincoln's Jersey City Address', the only one he made here, was when he was on his way from Springfield, Illinois, to Washington for his first inauguration. The journey lasted from February 11th to February 24th, 1861, and it was a series of popular demonstrations from one end to the other, except certain for/disagreeable happenings in the last part of it. But it was participated in everywhere almost entirely by men who were Lincoln's partisans, very much as triumphal journeys of victorious leaders are still organized.

"Mr. Lincoln arrived in Jersey City about 8:15, Thursday morning, February 21, on the new ferry-boat, 'John P. Jackson'. A delegation of the Republican leaders from Jersey City, with their ladies, had gone over in the boat to meet him. A Reception Committee had been appointed by the Democratic Mayor, Cornelius van Vorst. Five Aldermen, five prominent citizens, and the Mayor constituted the Committee. The day was beautiful, but cold, and Mr. Lincoln, chilled by the drive through New York, threw open his shawl and warmed himself at the open engine-room door of the 'Jackson' before being shown into the spacious Ladies' Cabin by Commodore Woolsey (of the Ferry Service) and Alderman Decker.



"There the Committee and their friends received him. The President of the Board of Aldermen, Augustus A. Hardenbergh, was the first to greet him. Mr. Hardenbergh told him in about two hundred words what he was delegated to do, and made his peroration ring with his 'Welcome, Thrice Welcome, to the Shores of New Jersey'.

"Mr. Lincoln is not credited with having made any reply to this; but from his six-foot-four elevation he had just seen and recognized in the throng his former Congressional colleague, Dudley Sanford Gregory, then one of the most distinguished citizens of Jersey City. He had not seen Mr. Gregory for years; and he stopped shaking the hands of others in order to grasp Mr. Gregory's in both of his, and to say how pleased he was to greet him. The incident is recorded in the newspaper accounts of the occasion as an illustration of Mr. Lincoln's extraordinary ability to remember a face and the right name, apparently without an effort.

"On the 'Jackson' that morning there was Mrs. Ann Smith, the widow of Timothy L. Smith, one of the well known citizens of that time. She had her infant daughter with her. The baby was soon in Mr. Lincoln's arms, and Lincoln's address on 'Kissing a Dear Little Girl of Jersey City' is recorded in only one place in the world, in a long-forgotten newspaper of the day.

"On the way across the Hudson, the pieces of the Hudson County Artillery Company, planted on the north side of the New Jersey Railroad station, roared a national salute of thirty-four guns, (the number of states in the Union). The guns on the two Cunarders then in port, the "Africa" and the "Java", re-echoed it with their salvos. The Cunard boats, too, were dressed 'from top to taffrail' with all colors, all flags, but over all at the forepeak was the Stars and Stripes.

"Mr. Lincoln was greeted on his landing in Jersey City by Mayor van Vorst, who took Mr. Lincoln's arm and escorted him to the speaker's carpeted dais that had been set up in the center of the old station, which stood on the site of the present Pennsylvania R. R. station. Mayor van Vorst is not recorded as having made a speech, but the crowd cheered tremendously when the Mayor and Mr. Lincoln came in. One reporter said it seemed as if the cheers would lift the roof. The orator of the occasion was Judge William L. Dayton, then Attorney-General of

'cheering', and it wound up with 'prolonged and affirmatory applause'.

"Presently Mr. Lincoln stood up and faced his friends, and this is what he said:--

'Ladies and Gentlemen of the State of New Jersey:

' I shall only briefly thank you for the very warm and kind reception you have given me, and I shall try to make myself heard if possible. Not that I thank you personally for the reception, but only as the temporary representative of a great Nation. I have been met in the same way all through my journey, and as I had often to do in other places, I am sure you will not feel dissatisfied with me for merely greeting you with a sincere farewell for the present. You have met me through your own kind and valued friend, Judge Dayton, a man who is an honor to any State in this great Union, and who has said enough to include my own response if I had not uttered a word. Most heartily do I endorse every sentiment he has expressed; and I sincerely trust you will find me everything which the present interest of the country demands'.

"Mr. Lincoln was about to close his speech when his eyes were attracted to the balconies of the old waiting room. Hundreds of elegantly dressed ladies filled them; he was completely surrounded by an 'unbroken array of youth, beauty, and intelligence of Jersey City'. He expressed his admiration of the sight, and he gallantly and gracefully terminated his remarks with a political reference that was well enough understood by his hearers that day, when secession was in full swing, and when the south was sizzling over demands for recognition, and for changes in the Constitution.

' I will give all concessions to the ladies, but with the crowd below,

NO COMPROMISE!'

"Then the applause rolled again. There was more hand-shaking, and finally Lincoln was escorted into his car, a new one just built in the New Jersey Railroad shop here, and most luxuriously furnished by Earle & Co. of this city. Among the

details of its furnishings that were elaborated in the newspaper stories were the two marble top tables; on one of them was 'a silver pitcher and six solid silver goblets'; on the other a large vase with an enormous bouquet of flowers that would breathe their fragrance for the rest of Mr. Lincoln's journey.

"We would lose the point of all those courtesies, so curiously inventoried as they were in the accounts, if we forgot our own approach to Lincoln and his memory today. There is no talent too rich to spend on some study of Mr. Lincoln; artists, sculptors, orators, scholars, writers, vie with each other to glorify him now. And it was those ladies of a long-gone Jersey/<sup>City</sup> who thought of the fragrance of flowers for Abraham Lincoln.

"Mr. Lincoln reached Trenton that afternoon of Thursday, February 21, 1861, at 2:30, and was received by Mayor Mills of that city, and escorted by a large delegation to the Senate of New Jersey. His reply to the speech of welcome in the Senate was in part as follows:--

' Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Senate of New Jersey:

' I am very grateful to you for the honorable reception of which I have been the object. I cannot but remember the place that New Jersey holds in our early history. In the earliest Revolutionary struggle, few of the States among our old Thirteen had more of the battle-fields of the country within her limits, than old New Jersey.

' May I be pardoned if I mention that away back in my childhood, the earliest days of my being able to read, I got hold of a small book, such a one as few of the younger members have ever seen, Weems's Life of Washington. I remember all the accounts there given of the battle fields and struggles for the liberties of the country, and none fixed themselves so deeply in my mind as the struggle here at Trenton, New Jersey.

' The crossing of the river, the contact with the Hessians, the great hardships endured at that time, all fixed themselves on my memory more than any single Revolutionary event; and you all know, for you have been boys, how these early impressions last longer than any others. I recollect thinking then, boy even though I was, that there must have been something more than common that those men struggled for.

' I am exceedingly anxious that that thing which they struggled for; that something, even more than National Independence, that they died for, that something that held out a great promise to all the people of the world for all time to come, shall not be lost to them. I am exceedingly anxious that this Union, the Constitution, and the Liberties of the people, shall be perpetuated in accordance with the original idea for which that struggle was made, and I shall be happy indeed if I shall be an humble instrument in the hands of the Almighty, and of this, His almost chosen people, for perpetuating the object of that great struggle.

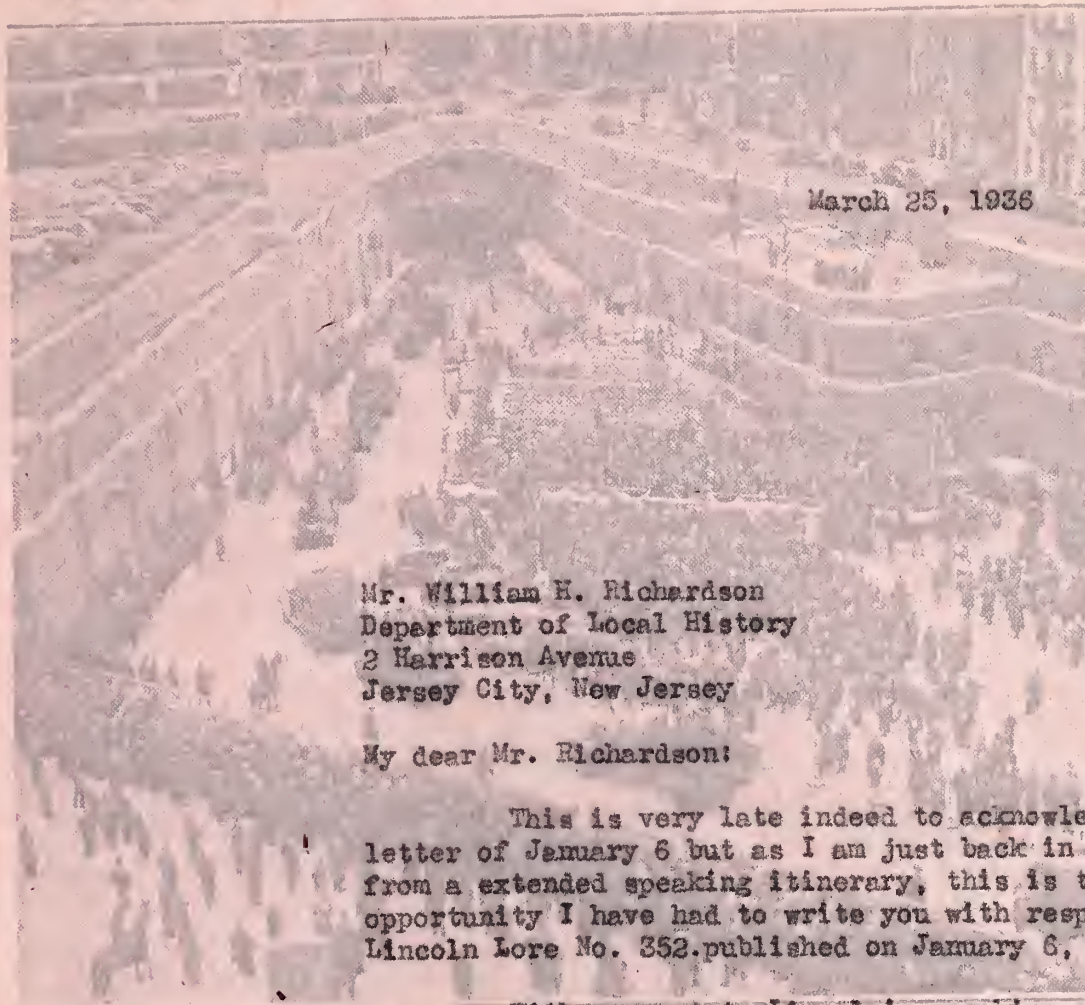
"Now this address of Abraham Lincoln's sets up some rather thrilling and vivid contacts for us of Jersey City, and we should be the first and the proudest to acclaim it. Lincoln told in no other place how his whole life was filled with its lofty idealism. This great gaunt man, standing before the Senate of New Jersey, gathered them and all of us, in the horizon of his heart when he told them, 'You all know, for you have all been boys, how those impressions last longer than any others.' Poring over that old worn copy of Weems's Washington, that boy was overwhelmed with the idea that those men struggled for something more than a mere victory at the battle of Trenton.

"We have forgotten too that the fighting men in the Battle of Trenton, whom Lincoln applauded four score and four years afterward, were largely the ragged, despairing remnants of the 'Flying Camp', planned by Washington himself seven months before as an old Indian-fighter's strategy, to be used with the eight or ten thousand men who garrisoned its various units, to front the thirty-five thousand British regulars and mercenaries landed on Staten Island. Three of the posts of the 'Flying Camp' were within the present territorial limits of Jersey City, one at Powles Hook, another on the brow of the hill east of Dickinson High School, and the third at Bergen neck about where the Morris Canal was cut through. It is a high honor and a privilege indeed to be able to set up for the first time in history, these contacts in our own Revolutionary background, and to assert on the authority and assurance of this pioneer boy himself that out of them came the inspiration of the life of Abraham Lincoln."

January 28, 1931.



## ANOTHER TUNNEL TO NEW YORK CITY IS OPENED



March 25, 1936

Mr. William H. Richardson  
Department of Local History  
2 Harrison Avenue  
Jersey City, New Jersey

My dear Mr. Richardson:

This is very late indeed to acknowledge your letter of January 6 but as I am just back in my office from a extended speaking itinerary, this is the first opportunity I have had to write you with respect to Lincoln Lore No. 352 published on January 6, 1936.

With respect to Lincoln's speaking at Jersey City, we were not confused as to what he said there but as to whether or not there were special arrangements made for his speech or whether he just addressed the people from the place where the train stopped.

Your question relative to Lincoln's early religious background in Kentucky might best be answered by a booklet which I take pleasure in forwarding to you. Here you will learn something of Lincoln's religious background and the slavery atmosphere in which he lived as a child.

Very truly yours,

LAW:LN

Director



## ANOTHER TUNNEL TO NEW YORK CITY IS OPENED



A general scene at the New York end of the new Lincoln tunnel, which links Weehawken, N. J., and midtown Manhattan. The tube will be matched by another of equal size, all to cost \$74,800,000, when completed. At present one tube carries both east and westbound traffic. It is 75 feet under the Hudson river. Govs. Hoffman of New Jersey and Lehman of New York officiated at the opening of the tube.





## HY-PRO TOOL COMPANY

COMMERCIAL and PRECISION GROUND HIGH SPEED TAPS

NEW BEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS, U.S.A.

Dr. Louis A. Warren, Director  
The Lincoln National Life Foundation  
Fort Wayne, Indiana

May 23, 1949

Dear Dr. Warren:

Many thanks for your kindness in sending to me the bulletins relating to the Lincoln family.

I have looked them over carefully and have also turned them over to my brother and sister for their perusal, and they too are interested.

The branch of the Hingham Lincolns from which I am a descendent is what you have classified as the Taunton Lincolns, that is, from Thomas Lincoln the Miller. In other words, so that you may have the line of descendents from which I descend, they are as follows:

F. O. Lincoln, son of Theodore G. Lincoln who is the son of Theodore L. Lincoln, who is the son of General Thomas Lincoln, who is the son of Ambrose Lincoln, who is the son of Samuel Lincoln II, who is the son of Samuel Lincoln I, who is the son of Thomas Lincoln, the Miller.

I noticed that your letter was addressed to Mr. A. Lincoln care of the Morse Twist Drill and Machine Company. You will note that my name is Frank O. Lincoln and I am no longer connected with this company as I retired in 1946. I am now Chairman of the Board of the Hy-Pro Tool Company of New Bedford, Massachusetts.

Appreciating the courtesy you extended, I am

Very truly yours,

HY-PRO TOOL COMPANY

F. O. Lincoln, Chairman of the Board

H.W.Beale  
1653 Morada Place,  
Altadena, California

May 30, 1949.

Dr. Louis A. Warren  
Lincoln National Life Foundation,  
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Dear Doctor Warren:

I appreciate yours of the 16th with the enclosure of several sheets of Lincoln Lore, which I value as an addition to my small Lincoln collection.

Especially am I interested in sheet dated March 28 which carries information in regard to the Baptist influence on the Lincoln families, and also the early ancestry in America.

If my records are correct the ship DILIGENTE, under the leadership of Rev. Peter Hobart, brought a colony of about 130 persons from Hingham, England, landing in America Aug. 10, 1638. Settlement was made south of Boston and the new town named Hingham, after the mother town in England.

My records show (on the authority, I believe, of Jenkin Lloyd Jones and Rev. ...., Oak Park, Ill.) that Samuel Lincoln and wife, Martha, were on this ship. Samuel and Martha had a son, Mordecai, whose wife was Sarah. Mordecai and Sarah had a son, also named Mordecai, who later married Hannah Salter. All of this seems to fit your record fairly well.

You will understand my special interest when I say that on this same ship, DILIGENTE, was the first family of my own line, John Beal(s) with wife, Nazareth, 5 sons and 3 daughters. I have been to Hingham, Mass., several times. Two historic Lincoln houses there are marked, and a street bears the name. The famed old "Ship Church" is also in this Hingham. Church built in 1681.

Again thanking you, I remain,

Cordially Yours,

*H.W. Beale*



My brother Bertie L. Jordan Jr was born Dec  
19, 1898. He has Mrs. Amanda J. Prince  
3 sons and 2 daughters R. F. D. #2, Box 25  
I have 3 sons & 3 daughters Sabattus, Maine

Dear Sir:

In my New Eng. Reg. for Apr  
I noticed you are listed as Editor of  
a Lincoln Gen.  
I wonder if you have data on my  
Lincoln Ancestry.

My father Bertie Lincoln Jordan  
born in Lewiston Me Apr 7, 1869 died  
in Webster Maine Apr 9, 1926.

He was the son of Rufus Lincoln Jordan  
and Ellen (Harr) Hussey Jordan

Rufus Lincoln Jordan was born in  
Lewiston? Nov. 7, 1836 son of Benj.  
and Sarah Lincoln Jordan. We  
have his family bible. He and  
Sally (Sarah) were married May 2, 1836  
Sarah was born June 9, 1818 daughter of  
Loved Lincoln S. A. R. & in Rehoboth Mass

Died 1756 died in Lewiston 4-9-1850  
He was twice married Sarah was by  
his second wife Betsey Hodgkins  
Betsey Hodgkins was born in 1764 She  
lived in Lewiston over 90 years She was  
but three yrs old when the family moved  
there. Loved Lincoln was the 6<sup>th</sup> child  
of Nathaniel<sup>2nd</sup> and Alice (Andrews) Lincoln  
Elizabeth (Robinson) Lincoln.  
Nathaniel<sup>2nd</sup> was the son of Nathaniel  
and Alice (Andrews) Lincoln.  
Nathaniel was the son of Thomas  
and Mary (Stacey) Lincoln. He was born  
about in 1684

Nathaniel<sup>2nd</sup> was born about 1725  
married 10-11-1743 Elizabeth Robinson  
He lived to be about 88 yrs old.  
I was born Mar 30 1899 son of Bertha Lincoln  
Jordan and Mary E. Smith and am much  
interested in tracing my Smith ancestry also  
the Jordan side. I descend from Jeremiah  
born at Cape Elizabeth in 1783(?) through  
his son Benjamin born in 1811. His mother  
was Diana Peacock & he and Jeremiah were married  
in 1806 or 7 & he died and Jeremiah m. Mary Haley  
about 1820. I should like to correspond with you  
on Genealogy if you care to. Sincerely Amanda Prince



# Lincoln's New Jersey Forebears

Brother Mordecai Lincoln, the "Blacksmith," Settled in Monmouth—Later Moved to Pennsylvania

William Abraham Lincoln, ex-husband to his first wife, died in New Jersey on February 21, 1861. He was one of those who believed that some of his forebears had lived in this state, nor that some of the New Jersey land on which Revolutionary encounters were fought belonged to his own kinsmen.

The brothers Mordecai and Abraham Lincoln, sons of Samuel Lincoln (who came from England and settled in Monmouth, N. J., in 1682), had established themselves in Monmouth County some time between 1710 and 1715 and remained there until 1717, migrating to Berks County, Pa. (Berks is commonly considered a "station number" of the Lincoln pilgrimage). From New Jersey and Pennsylvania the migration continued to Virginia and thence to Kentucky.

That the Lincolns possessed a good deal of the free land in the Lincoln family in direct descent from the same town in which he was born, and one of the same state.

**Mrs. Amanda T. Prince  
R.F.D. No. 2, Box No. 25  
Sabattus, Maine**

**My dear Madam:**

Not Known to Lincoln

The Great-grandfather of the Lincoln family in direct descent from the same town in which he was born, and one of the same state.

**Thank you very much for the information which you have included in your letter with respect to your branch of the Lincoln family.**

**It is true, we do have a large collection of documentary material on the Lincoln family, and also such published information as is available.**

**If there is any special question about the family you would wish to know, we will be pleased to try and find the answer.**

**LAW:EB**

...a wholly uneducated man, who I suppose is the reason why I have not heard of our family history."

The exact date when Mordecai and Abraham Lincoln came to this state is not known, but Mordecai was living here, a married man, September 18, 1714, at which time Isaac Boone, who was the uncle of Mordecai's wife Hannah Salt, talks her into and Hannah Lincoln.

A record of a land sale to Richard Salt to Mordecai Lincoln dated February 29, 1720 has also been found. Another date given more than six years later, that is, the year 1726, is more likely to be the date when Mordecai was living in the County of Chester in the Province of Pennsylvania. He probably received there in the year 1720, his name appearing on the tax lists of that county in that year.

Mordecai's brother Abraham purchased a farm in Burlington County in 1720s. In the deeds he is called a blacksmith, which was the occupation of his father. He bought the farm in 1727, settling in Springfield, Pa.

**Mordecai's Children**

...of Mordecai and Hannah Salt Lincoln.

...Lincoln family.

...Lincoln family.

...Lincoln family.

...Lincoln family.

...Lincoln family.

**Lincoln's Visit**

When President Lincoln passed the New Jersey State on his way to Washington, he is said to have said the impressive scene from the youth by the reading of Lincoln's "Life of Washington."

...Lincoln family.

...Lincoln family.

...Lincoln family.

...Lincoln family.

...Lincoln family.

...Lincoln family.

...Lincoln family.

...Lincoln family.

...Lincoln family.

**Very truly yours,**

**Director**

# Lincoln's New Jersey Forebears

## Brothers Mordecai and Abraham, Leaving Massachusetts, Settled in Monmouth—Later Moved to Pennsylvania

WHEN Abraham Lincoln, en route to his inauguration, visited New Jersey on February 21, 1861, he was not aware that some of his forebears had lived in this state, nor that some of the New Jersey land on which Revolutionary encounters were fought belonged to his own kinsmen.

The brothers Mordecai and Abraham Lincoln, grandsons of Samuel Lincoln (who came from England and settled in Hingham, Mass., in 1637), had established themselves in Monmouth County sometime between 1710 and 1714, and remained there until 1720, migrating to Berks County, Pa. Freehold is commonly considered "station number two" of the Lincoln pilgrimage. From New Jersey and Pennsylvania the migration continued to Virginia and thence to Kentucky.

That the Lincolns possessed a good deal of the frontier spirit appears probable from the fact that of the seven Lincolns in direct line from Samuel Lincoln to the President not one died in the same town in which he was born, and only one of them died in the same state.

### Not Known to Lincoln

The Great Emancipator knew nothing about his ancestors beyond his grandfather. "We have a vague tradition that my great grandfather went from Pennsylvania to Virginia, and that he was a Quaker," wrote Lincoln in 1848, while he was a member of Congress. He added: "Owing to my father being left an orphan at the age of six years, in poverty, and in a new country, he

became a wholly uneducated man, which I suppose is the reason why I know so little of our family history."

The exact date when Mordecai and Abraham Lincoln came to this state is not known, but Mordecai was living here, a married man, September 14, 1714, at which time John Bowne, who was the uncle of Mordecai's wife Hannah Saltar, calls her in his will Hannah Lincon.

A record of a land sale by Richard Saltar to Mordecai Lincoln, dated February 29, 1720, has also been found. Another deed, drawn more than six years later, shows that Saltar sold 100 acres more land to Mordecai Lincoln, described as then living in "the County of Chester in the Province of Pennsylvania." He probably removed there in the year 1720, his name appearing on the tax lists of that county in that year.

Mordecai's brother Abraham purchased two farms in Burlington County during the 1720s. In the deeds he is described as a blacksmith, which was also the occupation of his father. He sold the farms in 1730, settling in Springfield, Pa.

### Mordecai's Children

Mordecai and Hannah Saltar Lincoln were the parents of six children—John, Deborah, Hannah, Mary, Anne and Sarah—the first four of whom were born in Freehold. The eldest son, the "Virginia John" of the Lincoln saga, was born May 3, 1716, later lived for a number of years in Berks County, Pa., and then migrated to Virginia. "Virginia John" Lincoln was the great-grandfather of President Abraham Lincoln.

In the Covell Hill Cemetery, overlooking the paved highway from Clarksburg to Imlaystown, is found the grave of Mordecai Lincoln's second child. On the worn headstone one can barely decipher the inscription: Deborah Lincon aged 3 Y 4 M May 15, 1720.

The exact home sites of the Lincoln brothers cannot be identified, though the location of their lands may be fairly well ascertained.

Evidently it was in Monmouth County that the Lincolns first intermarried with adherents of the Baptist Church. This religious body was to exert a considerable influence on the Lincoln family during the generations following. According to tradition, Abraham attended the East Branch Quaker Church, located on the road from Clarksburg to Allentown.

### Lincoln's Visit

When President Lincoln addressed the New Jersey Senate, on his way to Washington, he described somewhat in detail the impression made upon him in his youth by the reading of Weems's "Life of Washington."

"I remember all the accounts there given of the battlefields and struggles for the liberties of the country, and none fixed themselves upon my imagination so deeply as the struggle here at Tren-

ton, N. J.," he said. "The crossing of the river, the contest with the Hessians, the great hardships endured at that time all fixed themselves on my memory more than any single Revolutionary event."

Not only did Lincoln recall the particular event associated with the city in which he was speaking but he also stated:

"I cannot but remember the place that New Jersey holds in our early history. In the Revolutionary struggle few of the states among the Old Thirteen had more of the battlefields of the country within their limits than New Jersey."

Certainly Lincoln would have been deeply impressed if on his visit to this state he had known that some of the New Jersey soil on which Revolutionary soldiers had marched once belonged to his ancestors, and that his great-grandfather had been born near one of the famous battlefields.

Two years previous to Lincoln's New Jersey visit Edwin Saltar had served as Speaker of the Assembly. Lincoln and Edwin Saltar were great-great-grandsons of the aforementioned Richard Saltar, father of Mordecai's wife. Going back further, 175 years before the time of Lincoln's visit, one of his direct ancestors, Capt. John Bowne, had presided over the Provincial Legislature of New Jersey.

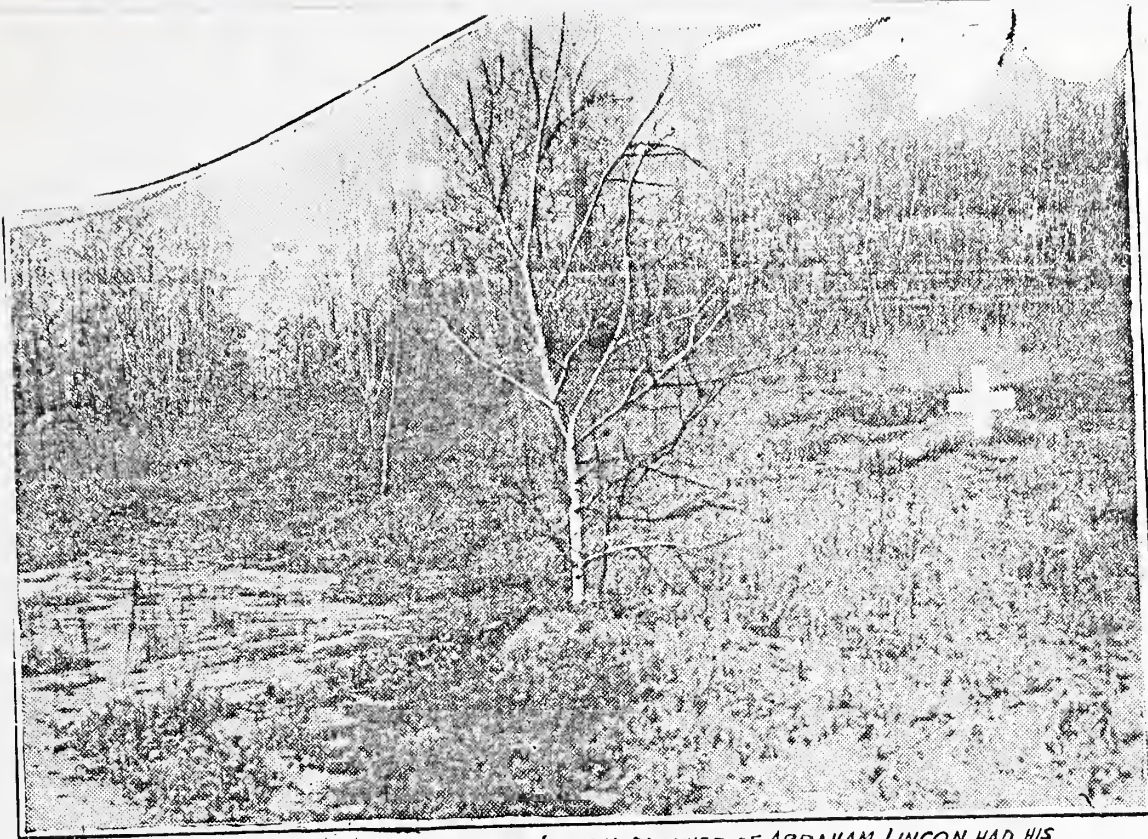
It is quite possible that there were some of the President-elect's own kinsmen numbered in the Legislature that heard Lincoln on that February 21, 1861.

EVALD BENJAMIN LAWSON,

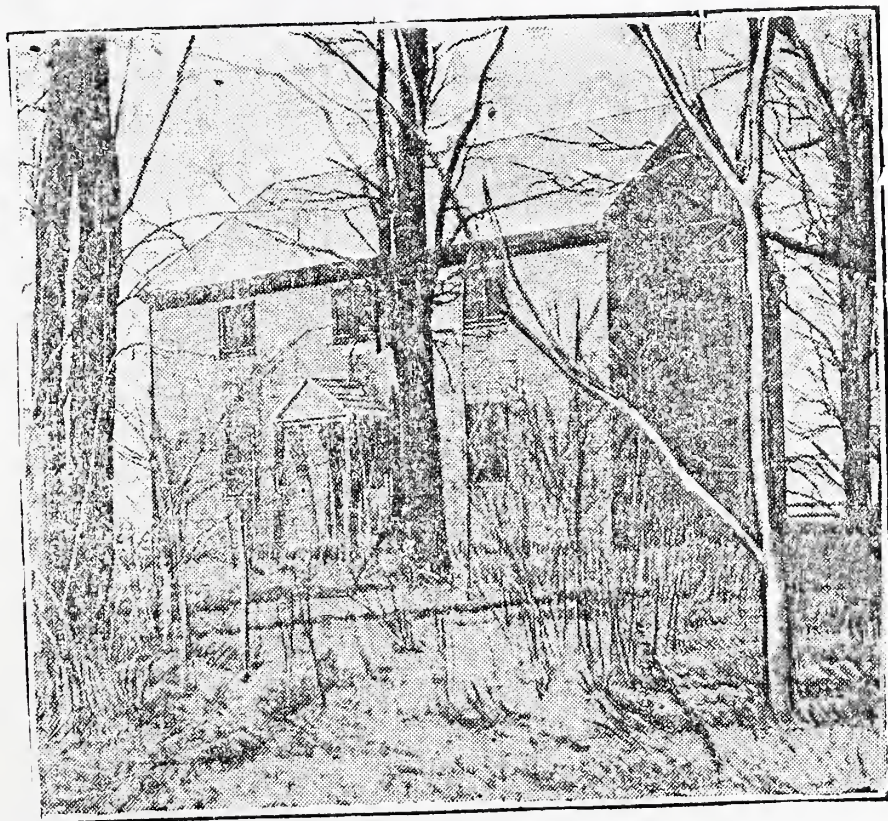
President of Upsala College.

East Orange.





CROSS MARKS THE SPOT WHERE MORDECAI LINCON, BROTHER OF ABRAHAM LINCON HAD HIS HOME. E.G. FOUNTAIN, ONE OF THE OLDEST RESIDENTS OF CLARKSBURG, WELL REMEMBERS THE CRUMBLING WALLS OF THE HOUSE STOOD THERE WHEN HE WAS A BOY.



EAST BRANCH QUAKER CHURCH  
ON THE ROAD FROM CLARKSBURG  
TO ALLENTOWN WHICH ABRAHAM LINCON  
ATTENDED.....





IN JEMISON BURYING GROUND  
AT COVELL HILL IS A HEAD-  
STONE OF DEBORAH LINCON,  
DAUGHTER OF ABRAHAM  
AND DEBORAH LINCON.  
THE ANCESTORS OF  
PRESIDENT LINCOLN.  
THE INSCRIPTION READS.  
"DEBORAH LINCON  
AGED 6 Y 4 M  
MAY 15 1720.





The visit of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Lincoln to the Mansion House on July 31, 1849 has been re-enacted many times in Cape May pageantry. Above, a portrayal of Lincoln General Grant and their ladies during a celebration.

## Abraham Lincolns Visited Cape Island In Summer Of 1849

It was on Tuesday, July 31, 1849, when Abraham Lincoln and his wife, Mary Todd, walked up to the desk of the Mansion House at Cape Island and registered as A. Lincoln and wife, Philadelphia.

He was then assigned by the room clerk to Room 24 and thus a then almost unknown visitor at this resort was received without any extraordinary notice.

He had been accompanied from Philadelphia by General John Stockton Irick, a major general of the New Jersey State Militia, and Mrs. Irick and child, of Vincentown; and Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Field, of Fieldsboro, New Jersey.

On that day the party came down the Delaware River on one of the two steamboats then plying the Delaware between Philadelphia and Cape May, and they landed at the "Steamboat Landing," which was located at the

west end of Sunset boulevard at Cape May Point.

It was at this same point the steamer "Republic" landed in the summer season for so many years.

In those early days the passengers were transferred by the old-fashioned hacks and barouches, drawn by spirited pairs of horses. There were always races over the winding roads between the boat landing and the hotels at the Island, and faster ones secured for their passengers the best accommodations at the boarding places.

The boarding seasons then lasted from Independence Day to about the 20th of August. The old hotel registers show that after that date there were few arrivals.

The Mansion House stood in what is now the neighborhood of

— Continued to Page 64 —



THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1954

Cape May Star and Wave



The Centre House, erected in 1840, extended from Jackson to Perry streets on the south side of Washington street. It was owned and operated by Jeremiah Mecray, Sr., a pioneer business man in Cape May, great-grandfather of James R. Mecray, who is in business here today. Like many other large hotels, it was destroyed in the fire of 1872.

## --Made Cape May Famous From 1851 - 1855

The largest hotel in the world from 1851 to 1855 was the Mount Vernon Hotel which stood on the beach at Cape Island, New Jersey, at the western end of the city, near the inlet which was then in existence. It is now Seventh avenue and the beach at South Cape May.

The plot of land on which the hotel was built was formerly called Budds Island. Beginning at

what is now the foot of Broadway, it had an ocean frontage of about 495 feet and depth of about 990 feet.

This building was constructed by Joseph Ware, who was a master builder and later Mayor of Cape Island. Its estimated cost was \$125,000. It had 482 rooms with hot and cold taps in each room. The dining room seated 3,000.

This hotel was lighted by gas, which was manufactured on the premises. So extensive was the building that it contained 125 miles of gas and water pipes.

The rates were \$2.50 per day, which included lodging and meals, but not wines. These were charged extra at a very high price.

The servants were paid indirectly by one dollar a day being demanded for washing.





Most fabulous of all Cape May hotels, the Mount Vernon Hotel, built in 1853 at Broadway and Beach avenue, was the largest hotel in the world. Samuel Woolman and Philip Cain were the proprietors. The front section of four stories was 300 feet long, and one wing, three stories high and 500 feet in length, had been completed when on the night of September 5, 1855, the huge hotel was destroyed by fire. Cain, three of his family and the housekeeper were lost in the blaze. A second wing was to have been added for the season of 1854, and when fully completed the Mount Vernon was to have accommodated 2,100 guests. The completed sections had 482 rooms, and, unique in that era, a bath for every room. The dining room seated 3,000. The Mount Vernon's fame helped the world over as a watering place before the Civil War.

Here at this hotel was found the best poultry and joints in the Union. The soup was exceptional and the fish and fruits were the finest.

During the summers of 1853, 1854, and 1855 the hotel was operated by John West, who later was a manager of old Congress Hall in conjunction with the late Waters B. Miller.

In 1856 this grand hotel was headed by Philip Cain, of Vincetown, N. J., and Frank T. Foster.

On the night of Friday, September 5, 1856, it was destroyed by fire. Mr. Cain, his son, Andrew, two daughters, Martha and Sarah, and the housekeeper, Mrs. Albertson, aged 35, were all burned to death.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

ADDRESS REPLY TO

Office of the Chaplain  
USCG Receiving Center  
Cape May, New Jersey



11 February 1957

The Editor  
LINCOLN LORE  
Lincoln Life Insurance Company  
Fort Wayne, Indiana

My dear Sir:

My friend, Mr. Karl Dickinson, who is employed at the Historical Museum, Cape May Court House, makes up the Cold Spring Presbyterian Church Sunday program folder. Yesterday he brought the enclosed copy and called my attention to the note which I have marked with green. According to this Abraham Lincoln was here at Cape May July 31, 1849 (with Mrs. Lincoln, I believe).

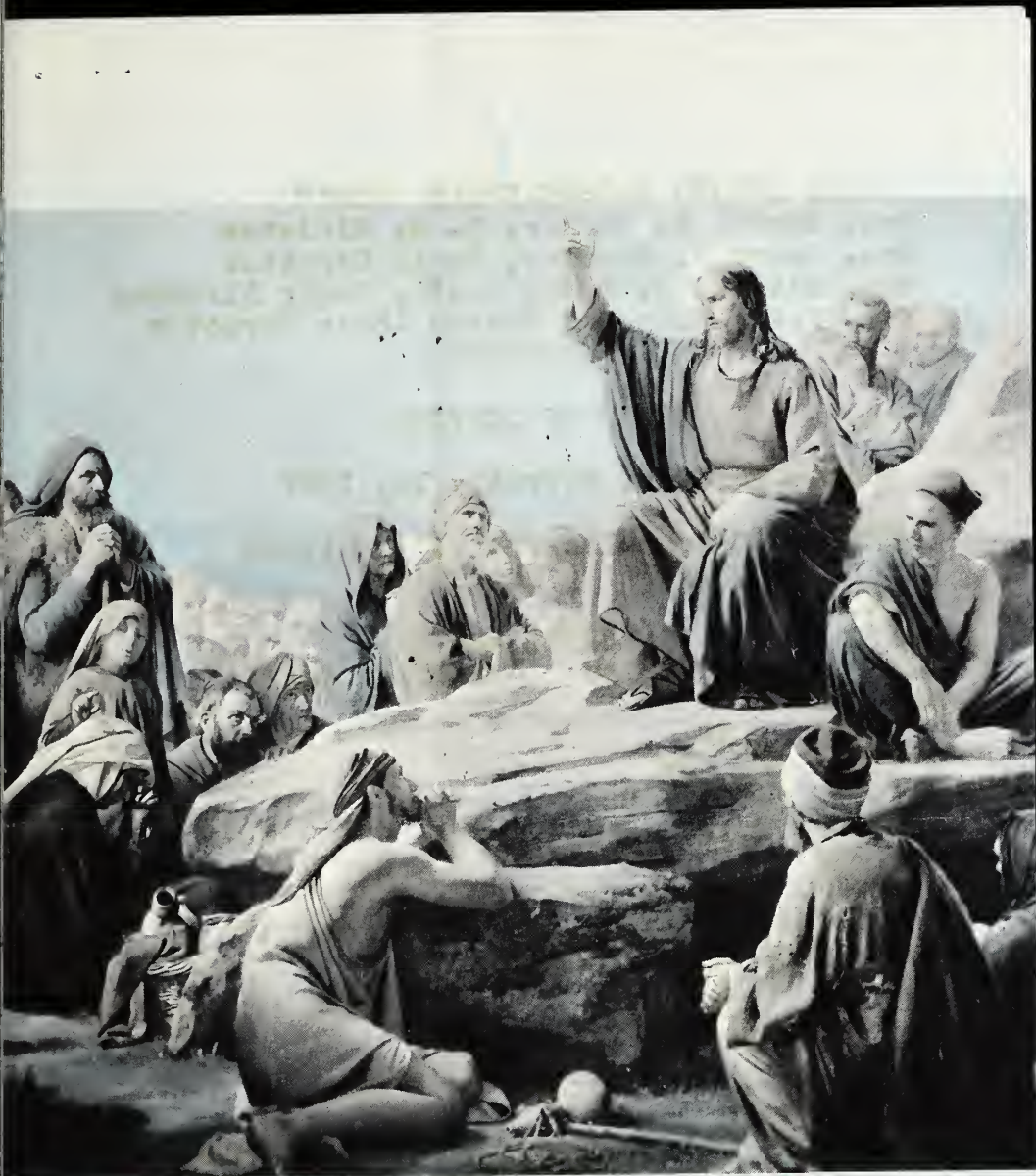
Is there any further substantiating evidence that Lincoln visited Cape May at that time? Wasn't Mrs. Lincoln at Lexington, Kentucky, during this period?

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "George E. Thomas".

GEORGE E. THOMAS  
Chaplain, USNavy





*Sermon on the Mount*

COLD SPRING PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Rev. Samuel A. Harker; D. D. Minister  
Mrs. Leora W. Needles, Choir Director  
Mrs. Mildred H. Moss, Ass't. Choir Director  
Mrs. Felix Wuerker, Junior Choir Director

\*\*\*\*\*

ORDER OF SERVICE

Sunday Morning, February 10, 1957

PRELUDE "O Love Incarnate!" Wilson

CALL TO WORSHIP The Choir

\*DOXOLOGY

\*INVOCATION AND LORD'S PRAYER

\*RESPONSIVE READING Selection No. 6

\*GLORIA

JUNIOR CHOIR

\*HYMN No. 339

SCRIPTURE LESSON

SENIOR CHOIR

PRAYER

\*HYMN No. 77

OFFERTORY "Pastorale" Crowder

\*RECEPTION OF OFFERING

SENIOR CHOIR

SERMON Dr. Harker

PRAYER

\*HYMN No. 84

\*BENEDICTON

\*POSTLUDE "Cathedral March" Van Woert

\*\*\*\*\*

(\*Congregation Stand\*)

My Lord, my life, my Love, To Thee, I call;  
I cannot live if Thou remove: Thou art my  
Joy, my All. My only sun to cheer the dark-  
ness where I dwell; the best and only true  
delight my songs hath found to tell.  
For how shall man, Thy child, without Thee  
happy be, who hath no comfort nor desire,  
In all the world but Thee? Rev. Isaac Watts



### NOTICES

That a spirit of reverence may be maintained throughout this worship hour, the congregation is reminded that the service begins with the playing of the organ prelude. By refraining from conversation during the prelude, you will materially assist in creating an atmosphere in which you and those around you can more readily enter into the experience of worship.

\*\*\*\*\*

Our Sunday school sessions are held in the chapel, and convene promptly at 9:30 in the morning; followed by the service in the church at 11:00 o'clock.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### GOD'S MAN

Lincoln came to view the Civil War as God's way of removing slavery and punishing the people, both north and south, for the sin that all shared on account of slavery. And he came to look upon himself, humbly, as God's man, God's human agent in the working out of His mysterious providence.

\*\*\*\*\*

I am not bound to win, but I am bound to be true; I am not bound to succeed, but I am bound to live up to what light I have.

A. Lincoln

\*\*\*\*\*

All that I am, all that I hope to be, I owe to my angel mother. A. Lincoln.

\*\*\*\*\*

On July 31, 1849 Abraham Lincoln came to Cape Island, unheralded and unknown. In fact, he came and went as a "ship that passed in the night" and all that recorded his visit was his signature on the "Mansion House" register discovered by accident 50 years later.

## *A Faith for All Men*

**M**R. MATEO OCCENA was a Filipino businessman and government official, and a Presbyterian layman. He is now employed by the Board of Foreign Missions and holds the portfolio for Southeast Asia. Mr. Occena has a pithy way of explaining the global task of the Church: "Every man in every nation is a child of God; it is his birth-right to become acquainted with his Father."

Now we in the Christian faith do not claim to know all about God; still less that we are the only people who know anything about God. But we do claim, and can substantiate our position, that we are adherents of the only religion in the world scene that emphasizes the idea that God is the Father of all the men and women who live on this planet. God as a Person, in living and active relationship with those who acknowledge him, is a uniquely Christian idea.

Today, the beginning of Brotherhood Week, is also World Mission Sunday in Presbyterian churches. It is especially fitting that on the same day we remember God's Fatherhood of all men, and our responsibility as Christians to present the case for our faith to all peoples. As British evangelist Bryan Green writes: "The religion of Jesus is free for all. He has no favourites and no one is debarred from discovering the happiness his way of life offers."



CAPE MAY HOTEL REGISTER  
with SPURIOUS LINCOLN SIGNATURE

*William (J. W.)*

July 21-18-1898

Wm D Gutter	57	do.
Thos. Prichett	64 104	Phil a
J. Kneeder Lady	37 5	"
Servant of Jno Chalmers	17	"
Miss Mary A. Kneeder	65	more
Wm. H. Huby	10 35	Phil a
James J. Chumless	13	John Chalmers
Mr. Jeffords	25	Phil a
Mr. W. Fisher	26 10 6	do
Mr. F. W. Wright	22	do
Mrs. A. W. Henderson	11	Phil a
Mrs. Hilly & servant	24	Phil a
Mr. Lincoln Alkife	64 10 11	do
Mr. Davis	10 30	do
Mr. Saine	26 17	do
Mr. Schick's Wife & child	22 8	do
Mr. Hildes	22 8	do
Mr. Hildes	22 8	do





March 1, 1957

Mr. George E. Thomas, Chaplain U.S. Navy  
U.S.C.G. Receiving Center  
Cape May, N.J.

Dear Mr. Thomas:

The tradition that Lincoln and Mrs. Lincoln were  
in Cape May on July 31, 1849 cannot be substantiated as fact.

We quote from the book entitled "Lincoln 1847-1853"  
by Benjamin P. Thomas as follows:

"The register of the Mansion House, Cape May,  
New Jersey, contains the entry 'A. Lincoln & wife'  
as of this date. Aside from the spurious appearance  
of the signature, with the existing means of trans-  
portation Lincoln could not possibly have gotten  
from Springfield to Cape May in three days. Starr.  
Lincoln and the Railroads, 54-5."

Sincerely yours,

MM:ss

(Miss) Margaret Moellering



*Peril In Those Days, Too*

## Lincoln's Visit To Trenton Recalled

Abraham Lincoln, whose 148th birthday anniversary is being observed today, paid a formal visit to Trenton on February 21, 1861, and was the recipient of all the honors the city and State could provide.

At that time he was on his way to Washington to be inaugurated as President of the United States in a moment of conflict and national emotion.

A little more than four years later, the City of Trenton, deep in mourning, sorrowfully watched his funeral procession pass through on the way from Philadelphia to New York. The Trenton railroad station was draped in black, church bells tolled and guns were fired.

On his official visit to Trenton, Lincoln came here as the

guest of the New Jersey Legislature. The town was in a holiday mood as the Lincoln party arrived at noon at the old Camden and Amboy Railroad Station near the State Street Canal bridge (now the Free-way site).

While the President-elect and his staff proceeded amid cheering crowds on State Street to the Tremont House at East State and Canal Streets, Mrs. Lincoln, in order to avoid the crush of the spectators, was escorted to the Dayton Mansion on West State Street, a site now occupied by the State House Annex Building.

The Tremont House at that time was operated by Major Joseph Cunningham. Here Lincoln was officially received by Mayor Franklin S. Mills and other

civic leaders. After Mayor Mills delivered a brief speech of welcome, Lincoln responded.

Following this interlude the Lincoln party was escorted along State Street to the Capitol where the President-elect addressed both houses of the Legislature. The procession had passed through cheering throngs. Stores and homes were decorated with the national colors and many waved flags.

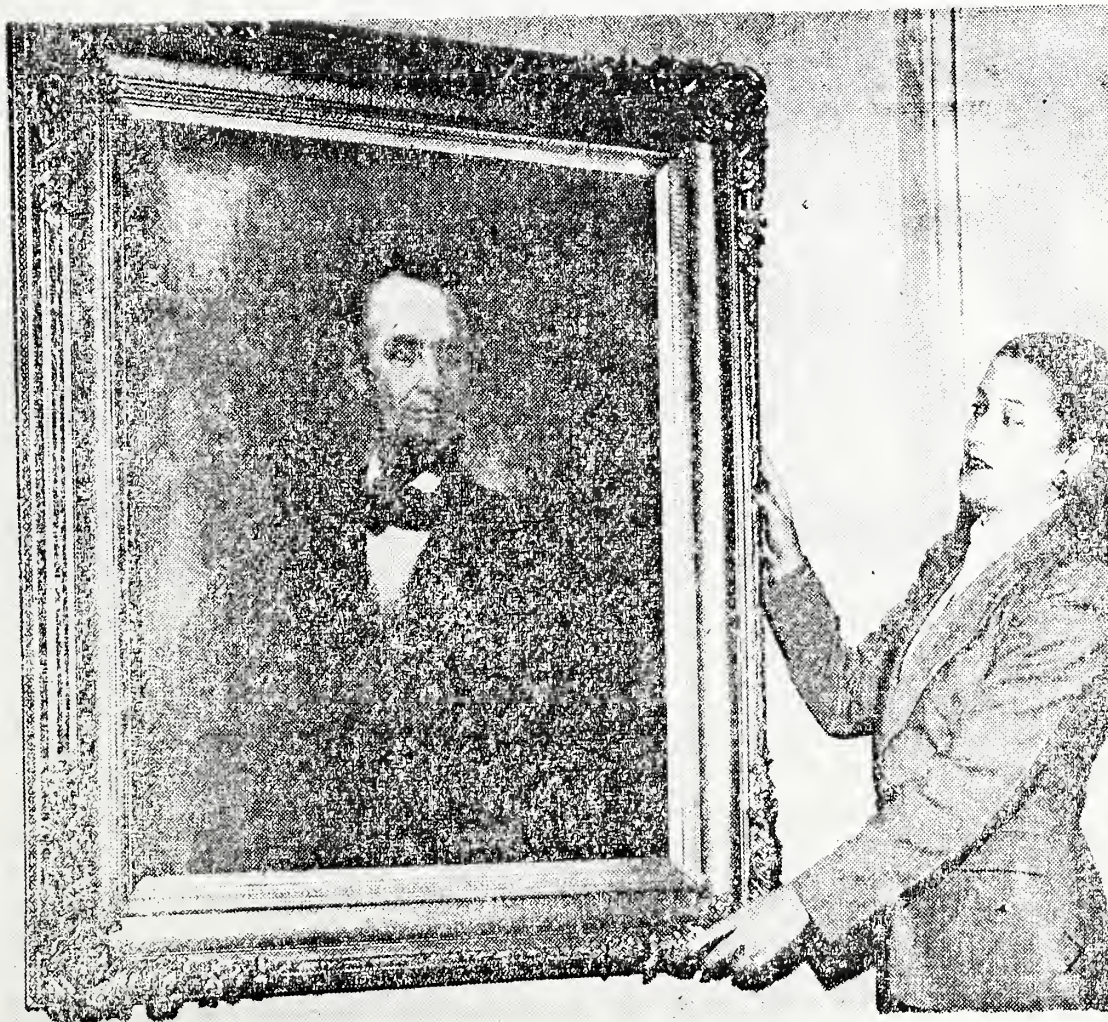
His address was a somber moment in the proceedings, reflecting the task he faced within a few weeks when he took over the reins of the government.

**'Yes, Yes, We Will!'**

"The man does not live who

*(Continued on Page Three)*

## A Glimpse Of Admiration



Miss Florence Smith of State Treasurer's office admiringly studies Lincoln portrait in State House Assembly chamber



# Lincoln's Trenton Visit Recalled

(Continued from Page One)

is more devoted to peace than I am," he told the legislators. "None who would do more to preserve it; but it may be necessary to put the foot down firmly; and if I do my duty and do right, you will sustain me—will you not?"

From the members came cries of "Yes, yes, we will!"

But only a short time before, the Assembly had been in a divided mood. When Lincoln entered the chamber there were jibes and even a threat.

The record lists a resolution:

"Resolved than when the House shall have seen Abraham Lincoln, they will have seen the ugliest man in the country."

Another resolution, this by a Mr. Dobbs: "Resolved, that all go for Abraham Lincoln."

The latter one was ruled out of order.

In this frame of mind the Legislature sat back and listened to Lincoln who spoke as follows:

"Mr. Speaker and gentlemen: I have just enjoyed the honor of a reception by the other branch of this Legislature. I return to you and them my thanks for this reception which the people of New Jersey have given, through their representatives, me as the representative for the time being of the majesty of the people of the United States.

"I appropriate to myself

very little of the demonstration of respect with which I have been greeted. I think little should be given to any man, but that it should be a manifestation of devotion to the Union and the Constitution.

"I understand myself to be received here by the representatives of the people of New Jersey, a majority of whom have differed in opinion from those with whom I have acted. This manifestation is therefore to be regarded by me as expressing their adherence to the Union, the Constitution and the liberties of the people. You, Mr. Speaker, have well said that this is the time when the bravest and wisest look with doubt and awe upon the aspect presented by our national affairs.

"Under these circumstances you will readily see why I should not speak in detail of the course I shall deem it best to pursue. It is proper that I should avail myself of all the information, and all the time at my command, in order that when the time arrives in which I must speak officially, I shall be able to take the ground which I deem the best and safest, and from which I may have no occasion to swerve.

"I shall endeavor to take the ground I deem just to the North, the East, the West, the South, and the whole country; take it, I hope, in good temper with no malice toward any section. I shall do all that

may be in my power to promote a peaceful settlement of all our difficulties.

"The man does not live who is more devoted to peace than I am; none who would do more to preserve it; but it may be necessary to put the foot down firmly; and if I do my duty and do right, you will sustain me—will you not?"

"Received as I am by the members of the Legislature the majority of whom do not agree with me in political sentiment, I trust that I may have their assistance in piloting the Ship of State through this voyage surrounded by perils as it is, for if it should suffer wreck now there will be no pilot needed for another voyage."

Following this address, which was to become historically important, Lincoln and his party were escorted to the Trenton House at East Hanover and Warren Streets, where room 100 was set aside for him for a brief rest.

In response to calls and cheers from the assemblage which had gathered in the street Lincoln stepped from a window to a small platform which had been erected for the occasion and made a brief speech.

About 2 p.m. Lincoln and his staff were escorted to the railroad station where they boarded the train for Philadelphia. At Bristol a five minute stop was made where Lincoln made a few remarks to the crowd that had gathered there.



# N.J. Was Cool to Lincoln

## Changed After His Death

By PHILLIP S. SHOWELL JR.

Not until Wilkes Booth's bullet took his life did Abraham Lincoln win New Jersey's heart.

Votes for the 16th president were as hard to come by in this state during the 1860's as were customers for his forefathers' forge near Freehold 150 years earlier.

The brothers, Abraham and Mordecai Lincoln—the latter was the Great Emancipator's great-great-grandfather—moved from Hingham, Mass., to Monmouth County in 1710. They were drawn by advertising which pictured New Jersey as "a land of fertility, of mines—a place where all the women are beautiful."

And a place where—it took them a decade to find out—a smithy does not necessarily prosper. In 1720 they moved one state to the west, as each subsequent generation was to do until the Lincoln family finally reached Illinois.

The dark horse candidate that state produced in 1860 on the eve of Civil War was denied full support by only one free state—New Jersey, which gave him four electoral votes. Stephen A. Douglas, his opponent in the great debates on slavery, won three.

### General From Orange

Four years later, as a controversial President seeking re-election, he fared worse against a general he had fired as commander of the Army of the Potomac—George B. McClellan of Orange. Even Sherman's capture of Atlanta failed to reverse the state's judgment against him, which was tabulated at 68,014 to 60,723.

But on April 24, 1865, some of those who had demonstrated against his election in two tumultuous campaigns stood hatless and silent as an ornate railway cortege carried the body of the slain President



NEAR THE END—This picture of worried, war-torn President Lincoln was taken outside the White House in March 1865, a month before he was assassinated.

across the state into martyrdom and history.

The nation had been stunned since his assassination 10 days earlier at a performance of "Our American Cousins" in Ford's Theater, Washington, D.C. Today, as Carl Sandburg, his biographer, said recently at Upsala College, East Orange: "Lincoln remains the greatest, the deepest expression of the Great American Experiment."

Such reverence during his lifetime was not to be expected in New Jersey, a state some historians feel was the most pro-Southern in the North.

New Jersey delegates to the Republican convention of 1860

grudgingly gave Lincoln a majority on the third and last ballot after faithfully booming their favorite son, William L. Drayton.

Nevertheless, large crowds greeted Lincoln's inaugural tour on its way through New Jersey to Washington on Feb. 21, 1861. In his only visit to the state, the Rail Splitter was met that day in Newark with side-show curiosity, in Trenton with levity.

Drayton, Lincoln's convention adversary, was pointedly chosen to greet the inaugural party in Jersey City on behalf of Gov. Charles S. Olden. A New Jersey Central locomotive pulled the entourage into the Morris and Essex station, Newark, at 9:30 a.m.

The bunting flapped nosily and hand notes were carried off by violent snow squalls. But two-thirds of the city's 70,000 population turned out to have a look at the gawky politico come East from the plains.

### Greeting and Reply

In greeting the president-elect, Mayor Moses Bigelow expressed hope that "your administration will be governed by that wisdom and by that discretion which will be the means of submitting the confederated states to your successors, and through them to the latest generations."

Lincoln replied with grace and brevity: "Mr. Mayor, I thank you for this kind reception to your city, and would say in response that my heart is sincerely devoted to the work you desire I should do. With my own ability I cannot hope to succeed, but I trust to be sustained by Divine Providence, and this great, free, happy and intelligent people. Without this I cannot expect to succeed; with it, I cannot fail. Again allow me to return my thanks."

A characteristic aside is quoted in an account of the day by Dr. Evald B. Lawson, Upsala College president and authority on Lincoln in New Jersey. Somewhere along the line Lincoln commented: "If there are as many brave men as there are fair women in the city, Newark would be a difficult place to

Newark Daily Advertiser note of one of the city's crest decorations that day, an "H" of Lincoln hung by the neck from the front of Holmes & Clothier's, with the label "The Traitor's Doom."

### Hailed by Pupils

At the Ninth Ward School House pupils were decked on three platforms, bundled against the snow, to sing "Hail, Columbia." Lincoln rose from his seat in the barouche and bowed



## Vote in '64 to McClellan

solemnly. The crowd at the Chestnut St. Station halloosed and chanted for another speech, but Lincoln merely bowed again and boarded his train, which made brief stops at Elizabeth, Rahway, New Brunswick and Princeton.

While Lincoln stood before the state senators, recalling the account of the Battle of Trenton he read as a boy in Weems' "Life of Washington," hi-jinks were under way in the Assembly chamber.

Minutes of the House for Thursday, Feb. 21, 1861, read: "Mr. Dobbins offered the following resolution: Resolved that when this Assembly shall have seen Abraham Lincoln, they will have seen a man six feet, four inches in height.

"Which was read and laid on the table.

"Mr. Graham offered the following resolution: Resolved that when this House shall have seen Abraham Lincoln, they will have seen the ugliest man in the country.

"Which was read and laid on the table.

"Mr. Horton offered the following resolution: Resolved that we trust this Legislature may always have a Democratic member that shall exceed the President-elect two and a half inches in height.

"Which was read and laid on the table.

"Mr. Dobbins offered the following resolution: Resolved that we all go for Abraham Lincoln.

"Which was read, when the Speaker declared the same to be out of order.

"At this point the Honorable Abraham Lincoln, President-elect of the United States, accompanied by the committee on arrangements and his suite, entered the Assembly chamber and was introduced to the Speaker by Mr. Tuttle."

### Asked People's Help

Lincoln thereupon took the rostrum to speak more ominously of the crisis before him

## Executive Mansion,

Washington, December 27, 1864.

My Dear Sir

I have the honour to acknowledge the reception of your note of the 20th of December, conveying the announcement that the Trustees of the College of New Jersey have conferred upon me the Degree of Doctor of Laws.

I am much thankful if my labors have seemed to conduce to the preservation of those institutions under which alone we can expect good governments and in its train sound learning and the progress of the liberal arts.

I am very truly  
Your Obedient Servant  
A. Lincoln

APPRECIATION—This note from President Lincoln to Dr. John Maclean, president of Princeton University,

acknowledged an honorary degree awarded him by the institution, then known as the College of New Jersey.

and the possibility of war than he had in any utterance since his election. He told the assemblymen:

"The man does not live who is more devoted to peace than I am; none who would do more to preserve it; but it may be necessary to put the foot down firmly . . .

"Received as I am by the members of the Legislature, the majority of whom do not agree with me in political sentiment, I trust that I may have their assistance in piloting the ship of state through this voyage surrounded by perils as it is, if it should suffer wreck now, there will be no pilot needed for another voyage."

Later Lincoln looked down from the second story of the State House to bid farewell to those assembled outside. He said: "I have no speech to make but merely appear to see you and let you, especially the ladies, look at me, and as to the latter, I think I have decidedly the best of the bargain."

There were many defeats, many lost chances on the road to Appomattox. For his opponent in 1864 Lincoln faced

the man he held responsible for a number of them, McClellan. After a campaign that saw Lincoln's candidacy waver with the battle lines, the general won only his home state, New Jersey, and Delaware and Kentucky.

In Newark, McClellan led Lincoln by 295 votes, but Essex County gave the President a plurality of 168 votes. Six months later only the tally of the living and the dead mattered.

### Newark Mourns

Unionists and Democrats alike wore crepe on their arms and in their buttonholes. Newark's buildings were draped in mourning. A funeral procession to Military Park on April 19 heard Frederick T. Freylinghuysen, state attorney general, speak of a nation in bereavement. Five days later a delegation headed by Gov. Joel Parker met the funeral train of Abraham Lincoln.

Dr. Lawson's account quotes a newspaper report: "Not only in the larger towns along the route were such unmistakable evidences of the universal grief

of the people at the untimely death of him whom they had learned to look upon as a father. At the smallest stations were seen, as the train moved by, little groups of sincere, though humble mourners, and the poor laborer ceased his work in the field and stood with uncovered head and tearful countenance while the sad procession passed."

Bells tolled and salutes were fired as the procession pulled into the Market St. depot in Newark. Railroad Ave. between Market and Chestnut Sts. had been thronged for hours. The train rolled on to Jersey City, New York, Buffalo and Springfield, Ill.

Nov. 1967

## \*Spiro, Herzl Robert

Ex Libris. Lincoln face in upper left above U.S. Supreme Court Building, with inscription "Equal justice under law." Picture of Theodore Herzl, upper right, above burning bush. Hebrew motto "and the bush was not consumed." Ex. 3:2, on left flambeau. On right five branched candlestick.

## Starr, John William Jr.

Library of Lincolniana. (Same design as E. M. Freeman.)

## Starr, Thomas Irwin

From the Lincoln library of Detroit, Michigan. "Lincoln borrowed most of the books he ever read. He returned them . . . He was a great man." Lincoln profile above.

## Stewart, Judd

Ex libris. Motto: *Verdad es Verde*. Engraved by Arthur N. Macdonald 1909. Profile portrait (Meserve 84) reversed. The Stewart Collection went to the Huntington Library.

## Stewart, Judd

Ex Libris. *Verdad es Verde*. Profile portrait of Lincoln within wreath. (Meserve 84) reversed. Cap L with rays. Earlier and simpler than the Macdonald engraved plate.

## Stone, Edward Carlton

Collector of Lincolniana. Books with Lincoln bookends. By Bernhardt Wall.

## \*Strasbourg

Bibliothèque-Americaine de L'Université de, surrounding an oval portrait of Lincoln. Inscription: Fondation / Vesta-Westover-Channon / le 6 Octobre 1923 a Strasbourg a la glorieuse memoire de Pasteur / No. Don de/Engraved by Agry. Rectangular.

## Sumner, G. Lynn

Ex libris. By R. K. L. 1927. Drawing of a smiling and reading Lincoln.

## \*Tarbell, Ida M.

From the Lincoln Collection of. Book shelves with silhouette of Lincoln in tall hat. Signed RMH.

## Townsend, William H.

Ex Libris. Young Lincoln in arm chair studying. "The books and your capacity for understanding them, are just the same in all places." A. Lincoln in script.

## Tracy, Gilbert A.

Collection. His Gift to the Watkinson Library, Hartford, Conn., through his Daughter, 1918. Lincoln portrait by Hicks, Transferred to Trinity College Library 1954.

## Turner, Justin G.

Ex libris. Partial facsimile of Declaration of Independence and on book "Manuscripts and Autographs." Pictured are Lincoln, Jefferson and Washington.

## Underwood, E. R.

Ex Libris. Army caps on crossed swords before full face portrait of Lincoln. Meserve 59, drawn by Jerome Connolly, no border.

## Wall, Doris Turbet, Bernhardt, M/S James Webster Moray

Lincoln portrait, books, elephants, floral decorations. Signed by Bernhardt Wall. 1944.

## Washington, State College of

Lincoln Collection. Gift of Mrs. A. W. Witherspoon of Spokane.

"With Malice Toward None, With Charity for All." Lincoln head in seal.

## Weil, Richard

Engraved by Arthur N. Macdonald 1918. A corner in a library with an oval picture of Lincoln on the wall.

## Winchester Public Library,

## Winchester, Massachusetts

Gift from Edgar J. Rich for the Lincoln and Lee Library, "given in the hope that by the study of these two great Americans there may come a better understanding between the North and the South." Floral border, silhouettes of Lincoln and Lee. Designed by Ernest Dudley Chase, 1952.

## Lincoln Collectors' Bookplates

In addition to the Lincoln bookplates that have been acquired by the Foundation, a collateral group has been assembled of the collectors whose libraries contained sizeable quantities of Lincolniana. They follow: E. L. Bangs, G. W. Brackenridge (from this library Lincoln is said to have borrowed books), Harlan F. Burket, The University of Chicago Libraries, O. T. Carson, Crampton, H. Alfred Fowler, Frank P. Hadley, George P. Hambrecht (his bookplate states that "Books Like Chickens, Should Come Home To Roost"), Robert P. King (Collector of Lincoln medals and Medallions), John Friend Lodge, William P. Palmer, Adam Pietz, Edgar J. Rich, Otto L. Schmidt, F. Darwin Smith, Edith Getts Truesdell, Winfred Porter Truesdell, Thomas Irwin Starr, Agnes E. and Alfred Stern, Judd Stewart, Hal W. Trovillion, B. George Ulizio, State College of Washington, F. G. Weeks, Abel Mortimer White, Yale University Library (Gift of Stuart W. Jackson) and Jeremiah Zimmerman (Library of Gettysburg College).

## Places Lincoln Visited

Editor's Note: The August, 1969 issue was given over to the topic "Places, Villages, Towns and Cities Where Lincoln Lived and Visited." In the article the statement was made that the compilation was not considered complete, and that the editor was eager to learn of other places that Lincoln visited. Several letters have been received from our subscribers calling attention to places not included in the compilation, as well as a few errors as to spelling and dates.

R. G. M.

Dr Louis A. Warren, in his book *Lincoln's Youth—Indiana Years Seven to Twenty-one 1816-1836*, Appleton, Century, Crofts, Inc., 1959 on pages 137-138, is of the opinion that Lincoln may have visited Vincennes as early as 1824 along with other Indiana towns: namely, Boonville, Princeton (*Lincoln Lore* 1193), Troy, Portersville and Petersburg. Also, Monroe City is in Indiana and not Illinois.

There is also ample evidence that Lincoln visited Eureka, Illinois, as a marker appears in that city on the site of the Walnut Grove Academy, with the inscription "Lincoln Spoke Here—1856." Another subscriber has pointed out that Lincoln's first visit to Bloomington, Illinois, was in 1837. In reading *Lincoln Day By Day—A*

*Chronology*, the editor discovered on page 230 of volume II, 1849-1860 that in 1858 "Winchester Republicans escorted him (Lincoln) to Florence on Illinois River, where party from Pittsfield meets him." Florence cannot be found on a modern road map.

Other Illinois places not appearing in the original compilation include Rockford, 1855 (See *Lincoln Lore* 1516); Stillman Valley (a monument calls attention to Lincoln's visit); Macoupin Point, 1834; Lexington, 1860; Fairfield(?) and Sublett, 1832. Lincoln passed through Naples as early as 1852 rather than 1854, and through Hillsboro as early as 1834 rather than 1843. Lewiston should be spelled Lewistown. Without a doubt many other Illinois places could be added to the list, but the line has to be drawn somewhere.

Inadvertently, Concord, New Hampshire was omitted from the compilation, and it is definitely known that Lincoln spoke there on Thursday, March 1, 1860 at 2 o'clock P.M.

Several letters have been received insisting that Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln visited Cape May, New Jersey, citing as evidence the hotel guest register of the Mansion House. The register contains this information: "A. Lincoln & wife—Phila. Room 24" under the date of July 31, 1849.

*Lincoln Day By Day — A Chronology*, vol. II, page 18, carries this entry for July 31, 1849: "Lincoln, writes, signs, and files in Sangamon Circuit Court, declaration and affidavit in Henry Butler v Oliver Davis." Also on July 28, 1849 page 17 of the above mentioned work, this entry is found: "Lincoln writes (from Springfield, Illinois) to John M. Clayton criticizing policy of leaving responsibility for appointments to departments."

We know that on June 11, 1849 Lincoln left Springfield en route to Washington, D.C. He was unaccompanied. On June 25, he was en route home. There appears to be no evidence that will sustain the Cape May, New Jersey claim. Then, too, it is hard to believe that Lincoln would give as his residence the city of "Phila." A further check reveals that Mrs. Ruth Painter Randall, in her book *Mary Lincoln—Biography of a Marriage*, Little, Brown and Company, 1953, does not place Mrs. Lincoln at any time during her life in Cape May.

Lincoln visited Rockville, Maryland in 1848, and made a second visit there in August 1861. Frederick W. Seward, in *Reminiscences of a War Time Statesman and Diplomat 1830-1915*, writes (page 175) that he accompanied his father, the President and General McClellan to Maryland where arrangements were made to meet "General Banks . . . at his headquarters at Rockville." The purpose of the trip was a conference with Banks about his actions in connection with suppressing the (unexpected) "secession session" of the Maryland Legislature in September.

Now for a correction, Atchison, Kansas was misspelled.



HUDSON COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

# JERSEY CITY REPORTER.com

12/01/2006

## Hidden staircase, meeting room

### *Triangle-shaped 'Library Hall' goes back to Civil War*

**Ricardo Kalessar**

*Reporter staff writer*

**Note:** This is part of a weekly series about unusual buildings around Hudson County. Ever see a strange-looking structure and wonder what it was? From North Bergen to Weehawken to Bayonne, you'll soon find out!

When it was first built back in 1866 - the year after the Civil War ended - the triangular-shaped building at 704-712 Grand St. in Jersey City held one of the city's first libraries. But this use didn't last very long.

In 1867, two years after the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln, the building held the first "Lincoln Ball" banquet for the newly formed Abraham Lincoln Association of Jersey City. To this day, the society commemorates the 16th president at Lincoln Park each February.

By 1871, the library portion of the building, which also held part of Town Hall, was discontinued due to waning public interest. The building went on to serve many other purposes throughout the years.

In the 1890s, the building was used by the Jersey City Police Department as the Fourth Precinct.

After that, it was known as Phoenix Hall, a rally spot for those sympathetic to the Irish Revolution that occurred from 1916-1921.

**Hidden staircase uncovered**



These days, the building is seeing its newest use.

Developers are converting it to 12 condominiums and two stores.

"One day I was looking at it and I said, 'I'm going to buy that building,'" said Jersey City resident Larry Brush. "I took a tour of the building with its then-owner, and when I got to the top floor, I was convinced that I had to buy the building."

Since January, Brush's company, Library Hall LLC, has been restoring the original brick façade and adding a penthouse floor.

They have uncovered many interesting features.

During the early construction, a stairway in the ground floor area that had been hidden for a number of years was uncovered. Also discovered were several coal chutes that were filled in with concrete and several window slots that were covered with sheetrock.

"We're not sure what this area was designated for, but we believe it was for the library," Brush said. "There may have been shelves for books."

Then, there's the beautiful twin staircases that lead up to the second floor and to an even more wondrous sight - a room with a ceiling over 18 feet above, which wooden beams span across.

"This was where the meeting hall was located, based on my research," said Brush. "You can tell they spent the money up here."

#### **Original brick**

The condos are expected to be occupied in spring 2007, and the pre-selling has already started at \$400,000.

"This is a great project," said Brush. "It's not cookie-cutter, it's not what everyone else is doing."

The white paint that once coated Liberty Hall has been entirely removed, revealing the red brick underneath.

According to Brush, the brick had to be removed and filled in again with mortar, a process called "repainting."

"It was painted over, but with a cement mix to keep the bricks from breaking up," said Brush. "There are many buildings in Jersey City where there is so much of this cement mix painted over that it is difficult to restore the brick."

Brush said it took a couple of years to acquire the building. Then he and his partners had to wait for Wilson Rug and Carpet to move out.



**WELCOME TO LIBRARY HALL** – This is the old Library Hall on Grand Street, which is being transformed into condominiums.



(Article from the *EXAMINER*, Allentown NJ, March 29, 2006)

## Byway would lead tourists through area's unique past

Proposed scenic route meanders through Allentown and Upper Freehold

**BY JANE MEGGITT**

**Staff Writer**



Visitors to the township may soon have a direct route to travel through the crossroads of time.

A Scenic Byways Tour of the township received a resolution of support from the Township Committee at its March 16 meeting.

The tour, which consists of a 24-mile loop through Allentown and Upper Freehold, would present an interactive learning opportunity for those looking for an agricultural, historical and environmental experience, according to township officials.

The township's Vision/Scenic Byways Committee, consisting of Dr. David Meirs II, John Fabiano, Sue Kozel, Bob Abrams, Ruth Holmes Honadle and Fred Kneisler, prepared a narrative for the tour.

The narrative states, "The Upper Freehold and Allentown Historic Farmland Byway Tour enhances the Department of Transportation's scenic roadway program because it captures the unique agricultural, historical, environmental and cultural traditions in these colonial towns."

The tour begins in Allentown. Founded in 1706, the borough has stayed essentially untouched by modern development and remains one of the largest contiguous historic districts in New Jersey. Prior to 1889, Allentown was included in the jurisdiction of Upper Freehold, but later became a separate borough, according to the narrative.

The first destination area on the route is the Presbyterian Church of Allentown, where many early supporters of the revolution convened. The Rev. Charles McKnight, who later died after being held in prison on a British ship, and the Rev. Joseph Clark, who served at Valley Forge and Fort Monmouth during the war, were among the church's ministers, according to the narrative.

Many veterans of the War for Independence, as well as subsequent wars, are buried in the church's cemetery, including William Augustus Newell, a former governor of the Washington Territory and New Jersey (1857-1860), according to the narrative.

The next stop on the tour would be the Newell House, where Newell had resided. The house borders the church property and is located on the corner of High and Main streets.



**The Allentown Feed Co.**





**Presbyterian Church Cemetery  
Allentown**

As the tour continues, crossing Doctors Creek and passing Conines Mill Pond, it goes by Cafferty's Old Mill, which was in continued use for 250 years (from 1713 to 1963). Originally built by Nathan Allen, the town's namesake, in 1706 and rebuilt in 1855, it is the only separate building in Allentown nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

The entire historic district in the borough contains more than 220 buildings and represents most early America architectural styles, according to the narrative.

The tour passes by an example of Georgian architecture, which is the Imlay House at 28 S. Main St. The home was erected in 1790 by

John Imlay, a local boy from the New Sharon section of Upper Freehold, who became a West Indian merchant and made his fortune during the American Revolution. Today the building houses an artist studio and shops, according to the narrative.

After various points of interest in the borough, the tour continues northeast along Main Street/Route 524, which was known in colonial times as the Shrewsbury Trail, according to the narrative.

The tour also proceeds by various preserved farmland properties in the area such as the Reed Sod Farm, the Frieberger Farm and the Gravatt Farm. Further along the tour is the Westhaven Farm, owned and operated by the West family, according to the narrative.

Along the scenic route, people can also take note of Cox's Corner in Upper Freehold, located at the intersection of Route 524 and Imlaystown-Hightstown Road. The corner was named for Brig. Gen. James Cox (1753-1810), as his family had lived at the site.

The narrative relates that the New Jersey Regiment chose Cox as a first lieutenant in the American Revolution, and he commanded militia at the battles of Germantown, Monmouth and possibly Brandywine. He was later promoted to brigadier general in command of the Monmouth Brigade, and was elected to the New Jersey Assembly and Congress. He is buried in the cemetery at the Old Yellow Meeting House, which is also a stop on the tour.



**Yellow Meeting House Upper Freehold**



**Salter's Mill Imlaystown Upper  
Freehold**

The Merino Hill Farm, which is 0.3 miles east of Cox's Corner and up a long lane to the left, is on the scenic route as well. The farm, which is also listed on the National Register of Historic places, consists of about 300 acres and is the ancestral home of the Wright Family, which has owned the land since 1770, according to the narrative.

The Horse Park of New Jersey, which is a 147-acre facility that has evolved into one of the finest horse show facilities on the East Coast, is the next stop on the tour, according to the narrative.

After visiting the horse park, those on tour could turn onto Route



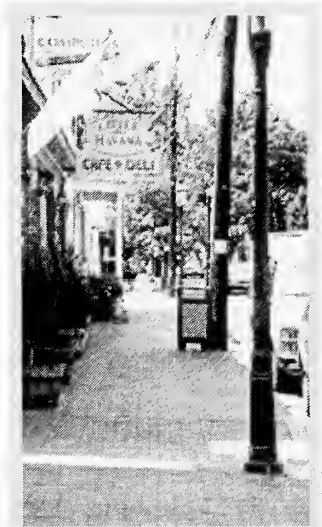
524 and either use it to access the Assunpink Wildlife Management Area or follow it to a large granite marker that designates Ye Olde Robbins Burial Place, according to the tour map.

Of particular note in the cemetery is a sandstone grave marker surrounded by a rectangle of iron pipe. The faint letters of the marker, which dates back to May 15, 1720, read Deborah Lincoln, age 3 years, 4 months. She was the daughter of Mordecai and Hannah Salter Lincoln, who were relatives of former U.S. President Abraham Lincoln, according to the narrative.

The tour continues on Chambers Road to Rues Road and into the scenic wooded area known as Stone Hill. According to the narrative, a British baggage train, which was under the command of Hessian Gen. Knyphausen, was en route to join Clinton's main force prior to the Battle of Monmouth traveled this road.

A journey through Imlaystown takes place next along the scenic route. The history of Imlaystown dates back to 1690, when John Baker patented a large land tract of 2,100 acres. A portion of this land was sold to Richard Salter Sr., who built the gristmill in the village around 1700, according to the narrative.

Salter hired Mordecai and Abraham Lincoln, ironmongers from Massachusetts. Mordecai married Salter's daughter. They were the great-great-grandparents of President Abraham Lincoln, according to the narrative.



**Downtown Allentown**



**Emley's Hill Church Upper Freehold**

The Imlay family purchased part of the tract of land in 1727, and the town was subsequently named for them. In its heyday, the village contained 12 or 15 dwellings, a gristmill, sawmill, tannery, tavern, store, post office, wheelwright and blacksmith shop, according to the narrative.

Imlaystown was the seat of government for Upper Freehold from its founding in 1731 until 1975, when the new municipal building on Route 539 was completed, according to the narrative.

While in Imlaystown, visitors can grab a bite at the Happy Apple Inn restaurant.

After exiting Imlaystown between Salter's Mill and the Upper Freehold municipal building, visitors will cross the dam that creates Imlaystown Pond from Doctors Creek. At this point, visitors can opt to travel routes to either Historic Walnford, the final destination of the tour, or Perretti Farms,

according to the tour map.

Consisting of between 700 and 800 acres, Perretti Farms is home to more than 400 horses during the height of the breeding season. At the present time, six stallions are standing there, including the top sires Matt's Scooter and Muscles Yankee as well as the 2004 Trotting Triple Crown champion, Windsong's Legacy, according to the narrative.

Monmouth County's Clayton Park is along Doctors Creek just past the main entrance to Perretti Farms. The route then extends on to either the Old Yellow Meeting House or Red Valley Road, according to the tour map.

The Old Yellow Meeting House was originally known as the Crosswicks Baptist Meeting House or Upper Freehold Baptist Meeting House, and was formerly a branch of the Middletown Baptist Church. In 1720, Thomas and Rachel Salter donated 25 acres of land for the house of worship and a burying ground. The original church burned down in 1737 and was replaced by the present meeting house, which became informally known as the Old Yellow Meeting House. It is the oldest Baptist meeting house in New Jersey and is believed to be the third oldest in America, according to the narrative.

Although the house of worship has not been used on a regular basis since the 1890s when the Upper Freehold Baptist Church moved, each year services take place the last Sunday in July and on the eve of Thanksgiving, according to the narrative.

The oldest dated grave in the cemetery near the house is that of John Salter, son of Thomas and Rachel, who died August 29, 1723. The cemetery contains unmarked stones and veterans of the American Revolution and subsequent United States wars, according to the narrative.

If travelers opt to take Red Valley Road, the first farm on the right is the standardbred breeding facility Fair Winds Farm owned and operated by the Mullen family. Next is the intersection with Burlington Path Road, which was based on an Indian trail and in colonial times linked Shrewsbury on the coast with Burlington on the Delaware, according to the narrative.

The scenic route also travels by Emley's Hill Methodist Church, which was established in 1790. In the past, people referred to Emley's Hill as "Screamin' Hill" or "Hollerin' Hill," which referenced the religious fervor of the congregation, according to the narrative.

At the intersection with Harvey Road are ruins of an 18th-century sandstone building, which was a forge and had also been used for horse shoeing until after World War I, according to the narrative.

In addition, the byway passes what was once the town of Fillmore, named for former President Millard Fillmore (1850-1853), and Concord Stud Farm, a standardbred breeding farm owned and operated by the Meirs family.

The tour crosses over Route 539 and continues on the Burlington Path to the intersection with Holmes Mill Road where there is a brick house in the Federal style. John F. Lawrence built the structure in 1790. The farm on which it stands was purchased in 1873 by Joseph Holmes Sr. (1810-1897) for his son Joseph Jr. (1849-1941) when he married Helen Giberson. It then became known as the Joseph Holmes Farm. Members of the Holmes family lived there until the late 1960s, according to the narrative.

A left turn on Holmes Mill Road brings the tour past Big Way Farm, which is owned and operated by the Search family. This was the last farm in Monmouth County to maintain a herd of dairy cows. The herd was dispersed in 2000, according to the narrative.

Travelers will cross the Lahaway Creek, one of the main tributaries of the Crosswicks Creek. At the confluence of these streams, a village of the Lenape Indians, known to archeologists as the Lenhart-Lahaway Hill site, once resided. In 1937-38 a series of excavations discovered eight skeletons as well as numerous potsherds, arrowheads and other artifacts, according to the narrative.

On the northeast corner of the cross roads of Holmes Mill and Arneytown-Hornerstown roads now stands a nursery owned by the Lamb family. However, before and during the Revolution Thomas Leonard, a notorious Tory, owned this farm, according to the narrative.



The Freehold Committee of Vigilance, a vigilante group favoring the American Cause, denounced Leonard, but when the group came for him he hid in his attic under the eaves and escaped capture. Frightened, Leonard abandoned his property and fled, according to the narrative.

While on Hill Road, visitors can see Walnford Stud, a thoroughbred breeding facility owned and operated by the Jennings family and Ridge Training Center, a public training center for standardbred racehorses owned and operated by the Matthews family. Hill Road also boasts Hillsdale Farm, a standardbred training farm owned and operated by the Gower family, and a great deal of preserved farmland owned by the family of Dr. Stephen Perrine Dey, an equine veterinarian and standardbred breeder.

After crossing an old iron bridge, the byway passes places such as another division of Fair Winds Farm, which is used primarily to raise and prepare market yearlings to be sold; and part of Princeton Nurseries, whose owners are the largest single landowners in Upper Freehold Township with holdings of approximately 1,300 acres; and the Cream Ridge Winery, which won the 2005 Governor's Cup for New Jersey Winery of the Year and is owned and operated by the Amabile family.

After a few more turns, the route ends in Walnford, which was a colonial village founded in 1734. When purchased in 1772 by Richard Waln (1737-1809), it consisted of a farm, several houses, two orchards, a sawmill, a gristmill for grinding grain, a fulling mill for wool cloth, a blacksmith shop and a cooper's (barrel maker's) shop.

Historic Walnford is open daily from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Visitors can experience diverse exhibits that relate more than 200 years of social, industrial and agricultural history.

In order to be deemed official, the state Department of Transportation officials must approve the route.

A reception committee consisting of  
the mayor of Jersey City, five aldermen, and  
five prominent citizens met Abraham Lincoln  
at the ferry boat which arrived in Jersey City  
at 5.15. a.m.



## MORE ABOUT

### Sight Seeing In So. Jersey

(Continued from Editorial Page)

We had been told that in another cemetery we would find the grave of one of the Lincoln family and although we had not intended to spend our whole afternoon in churches and cemeteries, we felt that we could not let this opportunity go by. Going back over the same road through the woods to the main highway, we turned east toward Freehold. About half or three quarters of a mile from this turn we saw on the top of a hill, back some distance from the road on the left side, the white stones of a cemetery. The lane leading up to the burial ground is little used, is covered with grass and is not easily located but one can pick it out after catching a glimpse of the cemetery by an opening in the fence along side of the roadway. The lane runs along side a farm house and its out-buildings.

The site overlooks a valley extending for many miles east and west dotted with farms and the hills sides covered with forests. It is an unusual view to those accustomed to the flat country of South Jersey. Here, a few feet from the gate, is a small grave, marked with a weather-beaten stone bearing the inscription

**Deborah Lincon**

**Age 3 years and 4 months**

**May 15, 1720"**

The reader will note the incorrect spelling of the word "Lincoln". This small burial ground is not well kept and there are a number of stones on which the inscription is entirely gone. Naturally we were keenly interested in knowing something more about the Lincolns in New Jersey, and later upon looking into the subject found the story in "The Ancestry of Abraham Lincoln", by J. Henry Lea and J. R. Hutchinson, published in 1909 by Houghton Mifflin Co., New York, a very complete work and an indispensable one for the student of Lincoln.

Some time in the first part of the 18th century, at least before 1714, Mordecai Lincoln moved from Massachusetts to Monmouth County, New Jersey, and settled near Allentown on lands which he purchased from the Salter family. His second wife, Hannah, was the daughter of Richard and Sarah Salter, of Freehold, N. J. They had one son, John, who became the ancestor of the President, and five daughters, one of whom was Deborah Lincoln whose body lies in the little

cemetery up on the hill side in Monmouth County. Those who are interested would be well repaid to secure a copy of the work above mentioned and trace out the migration of the Lincoln family from England to Massachusetts, to New Jersey and Pennsylvania, to Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and from thence to Washington, the presidency and martyrdom.

It is said that the mother of little Deborah is buried near her but that no trace has been found of her grave.

Deborah played no part in the great drama of building and then reuniting a country but she belonged to a family whose name will always be of sacred memory and we felt that her resting place was in a small way hallowed ground which might well be preserved for future generations so that those passing that way might know that they were on lands which at one time belong to the great, great grandfather of President Lincoln.

## *Lincoln Grave In Clarksburg*

CLARKSBURG, (AP)—High on a knoll overlooking historic Monmouth county's rolling farmlands, a small weather-worn tombstone remains as the principal reminder that ancestors of Abraham Lincoln once made New Jersey their home.

The grave is that of Deborah Lincoln, or Lincon, aged three years and four months. She was the daughter of Mordecai Lincoln, a great-great-grandfather of the martyred president whose birthday anniversary the nation observes today.

It was near this tiny Hamlet that Mordecai Lincoln settled and married a Monmouth county woman in 1714. The grave of their infant daughter received official recognition four years ago when Ida Tarbell, a Lincoln biographer, led a motorcade of persons interested in Lincolnia to Ye Olde Robbins graveyard. Miss Tarbell placed a wreath on the sandstone marker, over Deborah's grave.

Mordecai's residence in New Jersey was a step in the Lincoln family's gradual migration from Massachusetts westward into Kentucky and Illinois. Mordecai later moved on to Pennsylvania.



## What Lincoln Would See and Say On Tour of City, Dr. Rose's Theme

Using the title "Lincoln Gets Up" for his morning sermon yesterday, Rev. Dr. Henry R. Rose, pastor of the Universalist Church of the Redeemer, pictured the Emancipator as he is portrayed in Borglum's statue in front of the Court House rising from the seat to make a tour of the city.

"He first enters the Court House," said the clergyman, "because he was once a lawyer and a judge. He reads over the doors: 'Laws are the bulwarks of liberty.' 'Justice renders to every man his due.' 'Be merciful as well as just.' He says: 'I hope the lawyers and judges who gather here bear these great truths in mind. I was blamed because I was more merciful than strictly just; but I am glad that my heart ruled my head. Mercy is mightiest in the mightiest.'"

"Lincoln walks down Market street and praises the Jews for their business genius. He observes shrewdly, 'These tireless and progressive people keep the Christians moving. They set us an example also in philanthropy, religious seriousness and love of family which is very valuable to us.'"

"The Emancipator visits Washington street. He thinks to himself how little the colored race has advanced since the war, but remembers it has only been out of bondage sixty-three years. He says: 'The colored man must learn to depend absolutely on himself and not the white race. Then he will rise faster and go farther. But the white people of Newark should feel rather ashamed of themselves for housing their colored brethren as they do.'"

"Lincoln passes the Young Men's Christian Association on Halsey street and asks if he could become a director of the association with his theological views. When answered 'no' he observes: 'Just about as it was in my own day. You haven't progressed much in theology, but you do an enormous amount of practical good.'"

"Standing before the statue of George Washington he speaks quietly, reverently: 'My hero: the man who first inspired me with patriotic devotion. I read his life when I was but seven. He was to me the greatest man that ever walked the earth. What a magnificent figure the artist has made of him. If the boys and girls of Newark follow Washington they will be stalwart men and great patriots.'"

"General Kearny's statue in Military Park arouses his enthusiasm. 'Phil Kearny,' he exclaims, 'was the hero of the second battle of Bull Run. He

and his New Jersey brigade helped to turn the tide of defeat which started us toward final victory in the sad war.'"

"And this colossal monument to the Military Heroes of America—I can scarcely grasp it, but I am glad to see that it represents our soldiers and all of our leaders fighting for one thing: the American home.'"

"Lincoln approaches City Hall, observing in his shrewd way: 'It has been cleaned outside. I reckon it would stand some cleaning inside. Politics attract dirt. There is so much mud-slinging, too. I was covered with mud in my time and I've since pleaded with the public to judge more kindly of men in office. Most of them are trying to do their duty.'"

"He meets Mayor Raymond and praises him as a scholar, a church man, a real statesman whose vision of the greater Newark deserves all recognition and fulfillment. But he questions whether a commission form of government is not weak in that it does not make the Mayor of a city the outstanding personage. Cities need a father as does the home. The plain people need one man to whom they may look with pride, confidence, enthusiasm. Now the Mayor is one of five. He should be one of one, the responsible and beloved head of his city, as the President of the United States is the outstanding figure of the republic.

"Lincoln, speaking to Commissioner Brennan, remarks: 'I have heard much good of you from the lips of men who have sat on the seat by my side in front of the Court House. You are to be appreciated for keeping the motion pictures clean, for refusing to let filthy plays come to your theaters and for making the police force of Newark one of the most efficient in the land. But what about the places I have seen in my walk through Newark where the blinds are pulled down? Can the right things be going on where they do not let the light of day penetrate or the eyes of the public see? You reply that the people of Newark are divided on the Eighteenth Amendment. So were the people on the Emancipation Proclamation but I, as the President of the United States, issued it and enforced it, and now all right-minded Americans believe in it. It would seem to me that the duty of a police commissioner is to enforce the Constitution of the United States in his city, no matter who opposes him. That is the way of loyalty and with it comes honor and personal self approval.'"

# Lincoln's Visit to Newark

New Jersey, Which Had Split Its Electoral Vote, Cheered Him  
En Route to His First Inauguration

By DR. EVALE BENJAMIN LAWSON,  
President of Upsala College.

THE fair looks of Newark's women caught Abraham Lincoln's eye when he made a 45-minute visit here en route to his inauguration in 1861.

"If there are as many brave men as there are fair women in the city, Newark would be a difficult place to take," he commented, according to one newspaper observer. It was estimated that two-thirds of Newark's population of 70,000 lined the streets to see Honest Abe.

"The streets were filled, the houses were filled, the windows, the doors, the churches, the stoops, the piazzas, the roofs, the trees, the ash barrels, the everything you can think of were crowded to repletion with people who swarmed like bees, who seemed touched with electricity, and who must have had throats lined with brass," wrote a reporter.

The day was Thursday, February 21. The President-elect had left his home in Springfield, Ill., 10 days earlier, and during the whole journey eastward had been the object of a continuous round of festivities. His visit to New Jersey, though it occupied only a brief period, was "probably the most important in its effects of any previous stage in his journey toward the National Capital, being his first appearance in a state which was not altogether favorable to his election." Such was the editorial comment in *The Newark Daily Advertiser* the day following the visit.

## Four to Three

New Jersey was the sole free state which did not give Lincoln its entire electoral vote in the 1860 election. Lincoln received four tallies and Douglas three.

The Presidential party was met in New York City early in the morning by a reception committee from Jersey City, ferried across the Hudson River and escorted to the New Jersey Central Railroad depot, where an address of welcome was given by Attorney General William L. Dayton. Speaking as representative of Governor Charles S. Olden, Mr. Dayton pledged Lincoln the sympathy and support of the citizenry of New Jersey "in all rightful measures to uphold the great interests of the country, and perpetuate the union of the States." The attorney general emphasized that the people felt they could rely on Lincoln for "that first great element of success—rectitude of intention."

Street Station, whither the train had proceeded. The entire suite occupied about 20 carriages. Cheering crowds lined Broad street.

The account in *The Newark Daily Advertiser* records this:

"Owing to a violent snow squall which occurred during his ride, Mr. Lincoln did not stand in the carriage and acknowledge the salutations of the people with uncovered head as usual on such occasions."

When the procession passed the Ninth Ward Public School House on Chestnut street the pupils, arranged on three platforms, sang "Hail Columbia," which Lincoln acknowledged by rising and bowing. The crowd at the Chestnut Street Station shouted for another speech, but Lincoln only bowed.

## "The Plainest Man"

The *Newark Daily Mercury* recorded that an Irishman, after looking intently at the Illinois lawyer, exclaimed:

"And sure, he's the plainest dressed man in the party."

"The people feel that in Mr. Lincoln they have one of themselves," continued *The Mercury*, "and that gives them confidence in his integrity, rallying them around him with liveliest sympathy and hope. Abraham Lincoln has won the public heart by the manly simplicity of his character; he has convinced us that the warm interest in his success, felt by all good men, is not thrown away upon a hard, hackneyed, truckling politician, but is bestowed on a man full of fresh human sympathies and native honesty of purpose."

Leaving Newark at 10:45 A. M., the train continued on its journey through New Jersey, making brief stops at Elizabeth, Rahway, New Brunswick and Princeton. At Trenton Lincoln received an ovation as enthusiastic as that in Newark.

A special train, drawn by the locomotive "Gov. Pennington," had been provided for the occasion. One reporter was impressed not only with the elaborate decorations of the Presidential car, but also with the fact that it was "warmed with patent air furnaces with self-acting registers." On the front of the "Gov. Pennington" were the figures 1776, and the word "Union" was conspicuous on each side.

## Bigelow's Welcome

The train, in charge of J. W. Woodruff, assistant superintendent of the New Jersey Railroad, arrived at the Morris and Essex Station in Newark at 9:30 A. M. The President-elect was presented to Mayor Moses Bigelow by Judge Cleaver, after which all entered the thronged depot.

In his address of welcome to Lincoln Mayor Bigelow said in part:

"I welcome you, sir, on behalf of the citizens of the metropolis of the State, in point of population and trade, who have ever been loyal to the Constitution and maintained the integrity of the Union, and who entertain an ardent hope that your administration will be governed by that wisdom and by that discretion which will be the means of submitting the confederated States, as a unit, to your successors, and through them to the latest generations."

## "I Cannot Fail"

Lincoln's response was exceedingly brief, but characterized by classic directness. He said:

"I thank you for this kind reception to your city, and would say in response that my heart is sincerely devoted to the work you desire I should do. With my own ability I cannot hope to succeed, but I trust to be sustained by Divine Providence, and this great, free, happy and intelligent people. Without this I cannot expect to succeed; with it, I cannot fail. Again allow me to return my thanks."

Outside the station a barouche was waiting to take the President-elect, accompanied by the mayor, attorney general and Judge Cleaver, to the Chestnut



# Jersey Has Rich Store of Lincolniana

Lincolniana—rich caches of it—are stored in North Jersey.

Some parts of the state are Lincoln treasure mines. Kentucky, Virginia and Illinois hold the most extensive Lincoln "finds," but New Jersey is in no wise barren in this respect.

The martyr President came of a one-time New Jersey family. He made at least two visits to the state, one in life and one in death.

As for Lincoln relics, in North Jersey alone one could discover in the possession of his admirers enough to fill a fair-sized museum. Many of these items came to members of the owning family through some near contact with Lincoln.

Records indicate that his great-great-grandfather came from Massachusetts early in the Eighteenth Century and settled near Clarksburg in Monmouth County. The family spelled its name "Lincon" then, although there are some records referring to it as "Lin-korn."

The great-great-grandfather, Abraham Lincon, moved to New Jersey with his brother, Mordecai Lincon. Abraham made his home at a place called Fillmore, not far from Allentown. Still standing are a blacksmith shop and forge on Cream Ridge road that are said to have been his. Mordecai lived nearer Clarksburg on what is now known as the old Cahill place.

For several years the Lincons lived in New Jersey. They moved to Pennsylvania, then to Virginia and later to Kentucky.

## Some Buried in Jersey.

Some of the New Jersey Lincons are buried in the cemetery near the old East Branch Quaker Church, about a mile West of Clarksburg on what is now the main road to Trenton through Allentown. In ancient times it was known as the old "Jemison" burying ground. There are deeds and other records that authenticate the presence here at one time of the war-time President's ancestors.

Abraham Lincoln visited New Jersey February 21, 1861, reaching Newark that morning in a special coach from Jersey City. It was a gala day in Newark and crowds flocked around the Morris & Essex station in Division street when the President's train, which also carried Mrs. Lincoln, arrived.

Mayor Bigelow and Chief Justice Hornblower headed the greeting party. The President was driven down Broad street in a barouche through a snow storm. The coach was pulled by four white horses.

No stop was made and Lincoln delivered no speech in Newark other than to acknowledge introductions. Occasionally he waved to the crowds that lined the sidewalks.

The procession led to the Chestnut street station where the party boarded the same train, which had been switched around from the Morris & Essex station, back across the river and thence on the tracks of what is now the Pennsylvania railroad.

Short stops were made at Elizabeth and Rahway. Students of Princeton were keenly disappointed when no stop was made there. In Trenton the President went directly to the State House, where the Legislature was in session. He made a short speech. From Trenton he went to Philadelphia, where he participated in the Washington's Birthday celebration.

## Returns in Death

It was four years later that Lincoln came back to New Jersey, this time in death. His body and that of his son Willie, who died before him, were being carried from Washington to Springfield, Ill.

The funeral train entered New Jersey at Trenton at 5:35 A. M., April 24, 1865. There were six passenger coaches and two funeral cars.

Shortly before 9 o'clock that morning the train reached the Market Street station in Newark, where for several minutes it stopped. Railroad avenue was thronged with people come to pay their last respects. The Common Council, clergy and a detachment of veterans were there.

From Jersey City the body was taken in a hearse pulled by six iron-gray horses to New York's City Hall. While the New York ceremonies were under way, the body of Willie remained in the funeral car in the Jersey City yards.

Five days before Lincoln's body passed through Newark, the citizens held obsequies for the dead President. A procession followed a hearse to Military Park, where Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, attorney-general of the state, delivered an oration and Rev. E. M. Levy, pastor of South Baptist Church, presented a set of resolutions.

## Saw Assassination.

Newark has a resident who remembers seeing the assassination. She is Mrs. Nelson Todd of 39 Lincoln park, who will be 95 years old in August.

Mrs. Todd has told the story many times before patriotic groups since she disclosed that she was present that night. It was not many years ago, while watching a performance of "The Birth of a Nation," that she let her secret out. "Why it wasn't that way," burst out Mrs. Todd when the assassination scene was shown. "How do you know?" some one asked. She related she was one of those who saw it.

It was Good Friday, April 14, 1865. Mrs. Todd and her late husband had gone to Washington from Newark. Although they were good Episcopalians, they were persuaded to attend the theater that night by the announcement the President was to be there.

"We were in our places on the center aisle just a few rows back from the stage at 7:30 when the curtain rose," she relates. "There was a flag-draped box on the left for the President, Mrs. Lincoln, Miss Harris and Major Rathborne. They sat in the second box.

"The curtain had gone up on the second act when there was a shot. At the same instant I was amazed to see John Wilkes Booth, whom I had known so well, half jump and fall from the first box to the stage, twelve feet below. His spur had caught in the drapery on the box, so that his leap turned out to be a bad fall.

## All Confusion

"For an instant no one realized what happened. It struck me that John Wilkes Booth had committed suicide. It was not until some seconds later that Mr. Lincoln screamed. The house turned from the stage, where all eyes had been on Booth, and saw the President, his head fallen on his chest, slumped down in the old-fashioned rocking chair in which he had been sitting."

Mrs. Todd disagrees with most of the accounts about Booth's actions after the shot was fired. He did not shout "Sic Semper Tyrannis!" or hobble off the stage, as has been recorded, she declares. Instead, "his spur caught and threw him to the stage and he broke his leg in a terrible way, so that the bone actually protruded through his trousers and smeared the stage with blood.

"Naturally, he couldn't move. Laura Keane, the actress, leaned over and patted his head. Then, to my amazement, I saw a rope swing over, evidently thrown by some confederates, lasso him and whisk him into the wings. That was the last time I ever saw John Wilkes Booth."

Mr. and Mrs. Todd hurried from the theater, went to the hotel, packed their things and went immediately to the railroad station, she said. Train service was not then what it is today. She recalls the only train North that night was a cattle train, in the caboose of which they rode back to New York. Rather than have their family know they went to a theater on Good Friday, they said nothing of being there.

## Possessed Programs.

At least two programs of the performance that fatal night in Ford's Theater have been in this vicinity the last year or so. Mrs. Samuel Day of 45 Nelson place, Newark, has owned one and the other belongs to two brothers, Thomas M. and Samuel R. Neigh of Califon. The Neighs also own a piece of lace curtain and fringe which draped the President's box.

The play was "Our American Cousin," being a benefit for Miss Keene, who was ending her engagement that night. This was her most popular show. Miss Keene died in Montclair November 14, 1873.

The chair in which Lincoln sat just after being shot was owned until a few years ago by Mrs. Blanche Chapman Ford of Rutherford, former actress and widow of Harry I. Ford, treasurer of Ford's Theater in which the assassination occurred.

A chair Lincoln is said to have sat in at Gettysburg is owned by Mrs. George Washington Langhorne of 135 Harrison street, East Orange.

One of the memorable Lincoln monuments is that in front of the Essex County Court House in Newark. Its sculptor was Gutzon Borglum, who also did the World War monument in Military Park. The bronze statue shows Lincoln sitting on a bench. When it was unveiled Memorial Day, 1911, as

a bequest of the late Amos H. Van Horn, the orator was Theodore Roosevelt.

Sculptor Borglum is a personal friend of Ralph E. Lum, Newark lawyer. Mr. Lum has photographs presented to him by Mr. Borglum of numerous Lincoln models the sculptor has used in the Newark Lincoln monument and others.

Possibly the largest private Lincoln collection of its kind in existence is that assembled over a lifetime by Isaac Markens, who died in 1928. The collection is now in the possession of his son, Dr. Edward W. Markens of 442 High street, Newark.



## 65,000 Items

The Markens Lincolniana consists of some 65,000 items, including what is believed by the family to be the most complete collection of newspaper items ever gathered on the subject. Robert Todd Lincoln, son of the President, was a close friend of Mr. Markens until his death in 1926. About 200 letters passed between them. The collection contains many photographs given to Mr. Markens by Lincoln's son.

Copies of possibly every picture reproduced of Lincoln, of every memorial or statue erected to him in the world, of every scene of his death and burial, reproductions of family photographs, letters written by Lincoln survivors regarding bits of unwritten history—all of these are in the Markens collection.

Mr. Markens, a newspaper man, was author of several books on the subject. These included "Lincoln and the Jews," "Why Lincoln Spared Three Lives," "Lincoln in the Case of John Y. Beall" and "Lincoln's Masterpiece; a Review of the Gettysburg Address New in Treatment and Matter."

While the Markens collection is preponderantly documentary and photographic, there are other objects that most collectors would prize greatly. One is a Lincoln death mask. Several pieces of clothing also were assembled by Mr. Markens.

Another documentary collection of note is that of the New Jersey Historical Society. In its library and museum at 230 Broadway are several hundred items, mostly old newspapers and other printed accounts of Lincoln's time and career. There are probably 200 pictures in this collection, all being reproductions.

Many Jerseyans have Lincoln autographs, some of which came direct to relatives from the White House during Civil War or post-war times.

### Bamberger Collection.

The largest single collection of Lincoln autographs hereabouts probably is that of Louis Bamberger. Among these are the commission appointing David Price postmaster of Newark in 1861. Another is a letter sent by Lincoln in 1856 to J. W. Grimes about a political campaign. Another letter, from Springfield, Ill., is to John T. Stuart, a one-time law partner of the President. Another is addressed to Major General Halleck, in command of the Union Army in the West. There also is a letter to Schuyler Colfax, who later became Vice President, explaining why he was not given a cabinet position.

Perhaps most valuable in Mr. Bamberger's collection is a letter in which Lincoln wrote Major General McClellan instructing him to appear before a Congressional committee which wanted to know why McClellan had been disdainful of official orders. Another letter, written to Colfax, discusses the slave law. There is one beginning "Dear William" which presumably was written to a law partner, William Herndon. One to L. M. Hayes, Esq., explains why Lincoln did not care to press a case against a poor man named in a judgment he had obtained.

Another letter valued by Mr. Bamberger was written by the widow, Mary Lincoln, to a friend, Mrs. Foot, whose husband was ill. This letter offers the condolence of Mrs. Lincoln.

Colonel William A. Lord, one-time mayor of Orange, now a resident of Maplewood, owns a note of indorsement of his father, the late Charles D. Lord, in Lincoln's hand. Charles

D. Lord sold provisions to the government during the war.

## Another Letter

Mrs. William J. Brown of South Orange has a letter, bearing Lincoln's signature, that was given as a credential to her maternal grandfather, Mansfield French, who was a confidential messenger from the White House in the Civil War.

A legal brief, done in entirety in Lincoln's hand, is in the possession of J. D. Scaff of Mt. Pleasant avenue, Whippany. The brief covers a case in which Lincoln appeared in Springfield, Ill.

There are many valued pictures in the collections of New Jerseyans, including a few originals. The Newark Museum has on display a portrait it prizes highly. This is a painting of Lincoln by Francis Davis Millet, considered one of America's leading artists at the time of his death and painter of some of the murals in the Essex and Hudson County court houses.

It is the possession of Mrs. Leonard Kautzman of 8 Amherst court, Maplewood, whose late husband, an artist, worked with Millet. On the dispersal of Millet's estate after his death on the Titanic in 1912, this painting, which is part of an unfinished mural, was given by the executors to Mr. Kautzman.

Millet's "costume pictures" and "subject pictures" are widely known and have been collected by various museums, including the Metropolitan in New York. He turned to murals late in life and executed projects in the State houses in Minneapolis and in Boston, the post office in Cleveland and the customs house at Baltimore. He was a trustee of the Metropolitan, was largely responsible for organizing the American Academy of Art in Rome and was art director of the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893.

### Rare Photograph.

William L. Brunyate, Newark lawyer and resident of South Orange, has two notable photographs. One of these is believed to be the only one of its kind. It is an ambrotype, a photograph on glass, which is the forerunner of the daguerrotype. Mr. Brunyate had it copyrighted. Reproductions are in many museums. Another Lincoln picture owned by Mr. Brunyate shows the President with a group of Union generals. This picture was taken off the body of a Union soldier on Antietam battlefield and was given to Mr. Brunyate by the present owner of the field.

An autographed photograph of Lincoln and his son Tad is owned by Moe Josephs of 400 Belmont avenue, Newark. Mr. Joseph's father, the late Solomon Josephs, was a Republican leader in Philadelphia. The picture was given to him in 1863.

In the Lincoln collection of Dikran M. Bedikian of Montclair is an original mask made at the time of Lincoln's nomination for the Presidency in Chicago in 1860.

Henry C. Hines, former director of the Essex Freeholders, has in his collection a lock of hair said to be Lincoln's.

A woman in Wayne owns a black walnut desk believed to have been used by Lincoln when he practiced law at Bloomington, Ill. There is a fiddle in Roseland which, legend has it, Lincoln was wont to play in his earlier days.

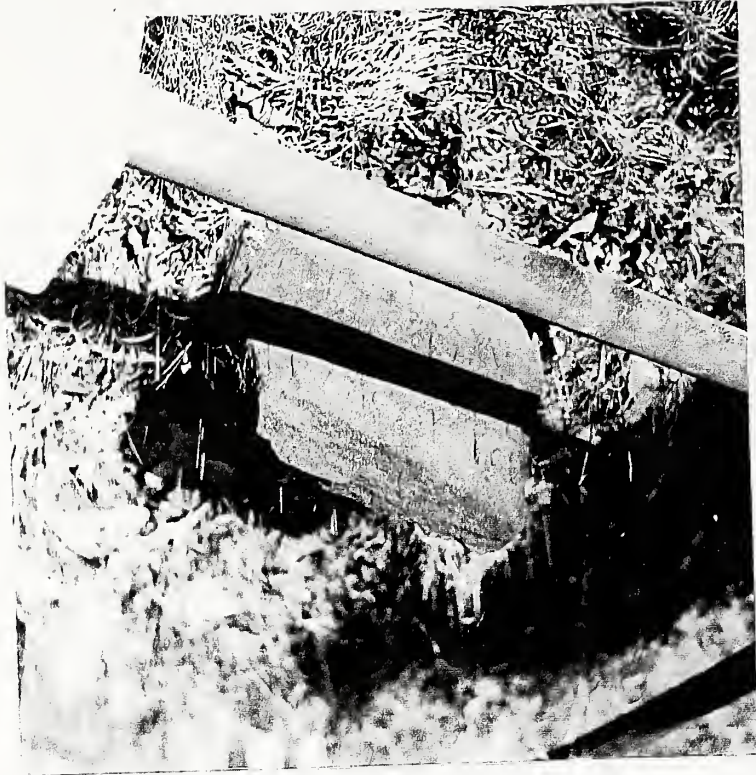
History records that Lincoln kissed a Toms River. She was Jennie Rawlins, daughter of General John Rawlins, who served in the Civil War under General Grant. Later she became Mrs. George W. Holman Jr.





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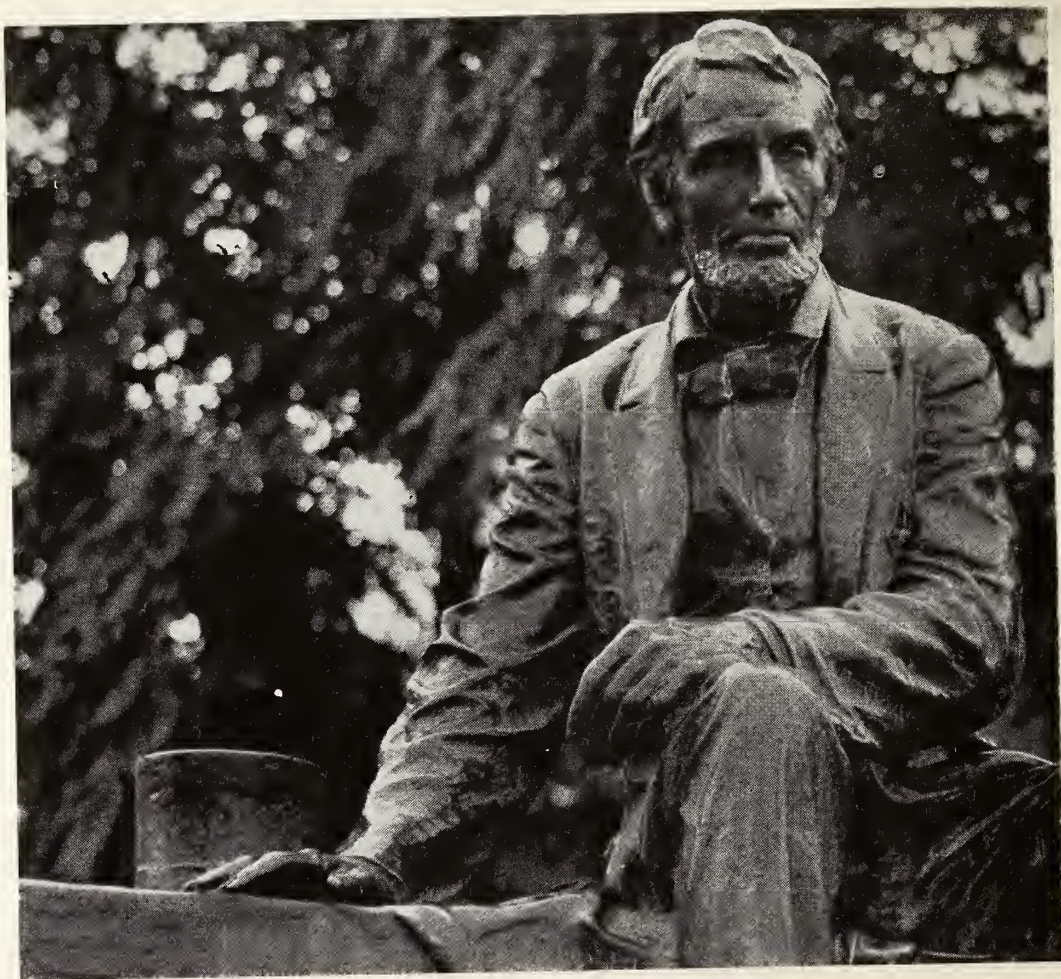
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# NEW JERSEY

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